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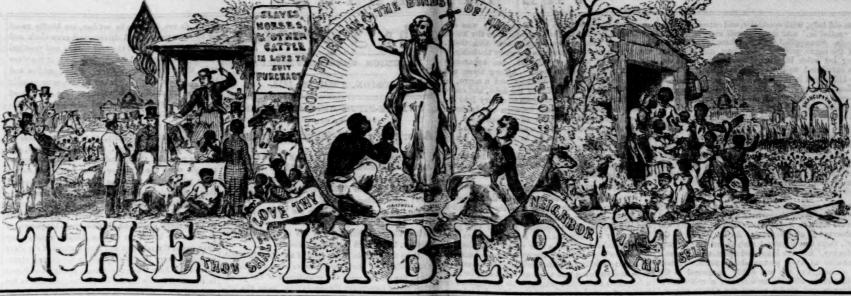
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, - AT THE -ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL

EOBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent. TERMS - Two dollars and fifty cents per an

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lating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. 17 Advertisements making less than one square inseted three times for 75 cents — one square for \$1.00. Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subscriptions for THE

The following gentlemen constitute the Finan-Committee, but are not responsible for any of the lebts of the paper, viz : - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GELY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK,



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The free States are the guardians and seemtial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse

for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but they are without

secure in aiding other States in binding on men an

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED PROM THE RIGHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and must walk in it. To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for look-

ing at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be

perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the free States are tending

The United States Constitution is 's covenan death, and an agreement with bell'

VOL. XXVIII. NO. 17.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1858.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1427.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

SOUTHERN AFFECTION FOR NEW ENG-LAND

SAVANNAH, March 30, 1858. To the Editor of the Richmond South :

Whenever the patriotism or devotion of the vari-Whenever the patriousm or devotion of the vari-nus sections of this country is brought on the tapis, and these are subjects which we must confess unfrequently talked about, particularly at then the elective franchise is about to be ised.) we seldom fail to have a grand flourish to the Pilgrim Fathers,' the dreary rock of nouth,' and 'those staunch hearts which defied errors of the wilderness in order to sustain con-Bunker's Hill is hashed up in imaginable style to suit patriotic palates; nd Yankee merits generally constitute a subject of noting laudation. The whole, mixed up in one lance metals and the whole, mixed up in one hity-examined 'olla podrida,' have constituted a broth of such potency as to transfer to the land acoden nutmegs all the prizes which exist in the at grab game of Federal benefices. True it is there are some little matters which are not so sant to the ears of Northern patriots; such, for nce, as that disinterested conduct on the part rtain New England regiments during the Revwhen they endeavored so nobly to check the isfaction of the army, arising from the non-ent of soldiers' pay; such, for instance, as the duct of the Hartford Convention, and ome other memorable occasions of Yankee devotion.
he modesty of conscious merit, which shrinks from ise, causes these subjects to be an unpleasant me to our beloved brethren, and so they are buned up and placed away, far out of sight, in some corner, where they remain, except when some egious hand drags them forth to herald to the ation the undying obligation the country is under o Yankee land, and to show how worthy the de-cendants of the Pilgrim Fathers are of national

last instance of the devotion of ' the descendtowards men who sustain constitutional at all hazards is to be found in their removal dge Loring from office, for the offence of having ientiously performed his duty—a removal from fice on which the Pilgrim Fathers (remembering office on which the Frigrim rathers (remembering their own persecution for conscience sake) must have looked down, smilingly, from the regions of bliss, and have joined in a united anthem of praise and joy for the virtues of their descendants. An insult to the government and nation, which doubtless southes the feelings of Benedict Arnold in the nethworld, and which holds out to every patriotic uthern heart the cherished hope that the regeneion of the South will soon be attained by getting a portion of the nation utterly dissimilar to celing and sentiment, and who would be a den and disgrace to any warm-hearted and gene people on the face of the earth.

ple on the face of the earth, get in writing is to ask you, Mr. Editor, see, through the columns of your widely-d paper, that the Legislatures of all the States pass resolutions sustaining the orse of Judge Loring, and expressing their con-put of the miserable vengeance taken by the Le-lature of the mighty State of Massachusetts; and hat a medal be sent to the upright servant of the w, not to reward him for doing his duty, but com-pendentive of the fact that, to her eternal disgrace, chusetts is the first State in this Confederacy ase Legislature, too cowardly to assert its fancied as against the national government by secession r otherwise, wreaks its vengeance against the indi-idual sworn to execute the law, and endeavors to the interest of the man in opposition to his offiy. Let the government also redress the in-ran attack on the most sensitive point that ple of Massachusetts are known to possess, rhaps the only sensitive point,) namely, their kets, and, by a closing of the national factories springfield and elsewhere, tear out the vitals of the State in the shape of a portion of her revenue tinguished orators, like Mr. Everett, who la-the decline of devotion to our country, and groun in elaborate speeches anticipating the subversion of our Empire by telescopic views of what passes among 'Border Ruffians,' might do well by putting aside their glass, and noticing what is passing around their neighborhood. During the last ix months, the illustrated press might have exhib ted a couple of Massachusetts pictures that would be excellent mirrors—showing the people and their egislators: No. 1, a negro orator defiling the chargistators: No. 1, a negro orator dening the enar-eter of Washington to a crowded and orderly (per-aps a well-pleased) meeting; and No. 2, the inde-endence of the judiciary destroyed in the offering p of Judge Loring as a sacrifice to the ruling de-SOUTHERNER.

From the South.

No man familiar with the political history of the country will deny that New England has been the source of all the evils that have vexed the peace and disturbed the security of the Union. The colonies had scarcely achieved their independence, when an outbreak in New England threatened the sacrifice of outbreak in New England threatened the sacrince or those liberties for which our forefathers endured so much of suffering and privation. Afterward, the Federalists of New England availed themselves of the embarrassments of the country, during the war of 1812, to concert measures for the overthrow of the Confederacy, and a voluntary resumption of the yoke of British dominion. Since that time, every dispute from which the Remublic suffered in its inpute from which the Republic suffered in its it terests or its honor has been engendered of the corrupt intellect and morbid morality of New England. In the day of its greatest vigor, there was a princi-ple of evil in Puritanism from which, when it ripre or evil in Puritanism from which, when it ri-pened into rottenness, was propagated all the isms that have since swarmed over the land. There is not a false religion, a false philosophy, a false lite-rature, or a false system of politics in the country, of which the origin may not be traced to New Eng-land. Federalism, Abolitionism, Know-Nothing-ism, Unitarianism, Emersonianism, these, and a sm, Unitarianism, Emersonianism ism, Unitarianism, Emersonianism—these, and a thousand kindred impostures, have all the same pro-life womb, in which a brood of unborn devils are

life womb, in which a brood of unborn devils are now struggling for development and delivery.

For so much of positive calamity. New England has indemnified the country by nothing of real advantage to our interests or our honor. Her apparent presperity is only the exponent of so much plunder, which she has realized by the agency of special bounies and protective tariffs. Talk of the energy of the New England character! It amounts to nothing more than the enterprise of an individual nothing more than the enterprise of an individual of combines the virtues of a miser with the genius of footpad. Blockade the Treasury at Washingof a footpad. Blockade the Treasury at washing-ten so that Yankee ingenuity even shall be baffled in the attempt to plunder the vaults of government— away with Protective Tariffs, Fishing Bounties and Navigation Laws—and New England, with its vaunted energy, will exhibit the decrepitude of starvation. It will shrivel up and pine away, like any other parasite when abandoned to its own resources. Dean Swift's insect is an apt symbol of its produc-

plation of four inches round, by an overweening pride feeding and engendering on itself, turns all into excrement and venom, producing nothing but thybane and cobweb. Consult the census, and the figures of arithmetic will convey a still stronger idea of the inherent dependence of the New England wentland.

idea of the inherent dependence of the New England populace.

So much for New England in respect of material value. We know it claims to be the Attica of the Union; but where are the achievements of its genius? What one work has it produced, in these latter days, which will be read by future generations? The histories of Prescott are clever compilations, and will survive until they are superseded by some shorter and easier agency of information in the same department. The poetry of Longfellow is the feeble and almost inaudible articulation of a sycophantic spirit of imitation—without originality, specific providence Conference, and the extreme western part of the State to the same department. The poetry of Longfellow is the feeble and almost inaudible articulation of a sycophantic spirit of imitation—without originality, without vigor, without any excellence beyond the attainment of laborious mediocrity. The philosophy of Emerson is an awkward affectation of German transcendentalism, and the theology of Parker the phrenzied utterance of an infernally inspired intellect. These are the representative men of New England Literature. Hawthorne spurned their association, and employed the best energies of his incomparable genius in discrediting the source of New England civilization. Webster belongs not to their class, but by a life-long connection with other communities, was enlarged and liberalized to the proportions of a genuine man. His politics only were the property of New England; for he took them as a lawyer receives his brief, in consideration of an adequate fee. His mind was developed under the influences of the heroic age, and his nature was expanded by contact with the spirit of the South. In no sense, except as a statesman, was he a product of New England bigotry and bypocrisy.

If it be that the Union suffers so much and gains so little from the association with New England, why not adopt the maxim of Scripture, and lop off the offending member? It is the best policy to cut out the cancer before the system is infected by the poison.

We cannot doubt but the separation would be we cannot doubt but the separation of the cancer before the system is infected by the poison.

cation.

Now, identity of interest, sympathy of feeling, and homogeneity of character, are indispensable conditions of political confederation. In each and all these particulars, New England stands apart from the rest of the Republic. It is an alien and inimical element in the Union. It is British by principle, instinct and habit. Why, then, coerce it interests which is abstract to its interest.

Garrisonians would make capital against the church from his pictures. But he did not believe in the hillosophy of concealment; he would bring evil to the light, that it might be rebuked and corrected; and as for the Garrisonians, he thought the best and surest way to silence them was to extirpate slavery from the church.

round off her North American possessions in a manner to satisfy both the political and military exigencies of the empire. The United States Government may avail itself of this desire of Great Britain for a connection with New England, to relieve the Control of the States Government for a connection with New England, to relieve the Control of the States Government for the States G a connection with New England, to relieve the Confederacy, on advantageous terms, of an obnoxious and infectious member. Here is the lovely island of Jamaica, gemming the skirt of our Southern border, for which we may exchange the bleak and sterile provinces of New England. Under American rule, the lapse of a few years would suffice to reclaim Jamaica from the ruin inflicted upon it by the insane act of mock philanthropy, and to restore all its original wealth and beauty. It is already stocked with negroes, and nothing is wanting but the sway of a master to convert them into useful instruments of civilization.

The report speaks first of the hopeful aspect of the

'Ine Pilgrim Fathers, indeed! Sir, I have a sovereign contempt for the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers. The religion of Plymouth Rock is the religion of fanaticism, of intolerance, of infidelity, of bigotry and hypocrisy. It is the religion of the Boston clergymen, who violate the seventh commandment in going to and returning from their evening lectures; and who, when exposed to the indignation of a virtuous community, are limited.

Democratic Chaplain of the United States Senate, is reported by the Baltimore Sim as having made the following speech, on the subject of establishing a Church newspaper, within the bounds of the Baltimore Conference. The speech is worthy of the man. Here it is not required by the following speech, on the subject of establishing a Church newspaper, within the bounds of the Baltimore Conference. The speech is worthy of the man. Here it is not required to require the first resolution declares their belief that the disciplinary rule on slavery is against it; but as it is ambiguous, and others construe it differently, they resolve the second place, that as the General Conference has the power to change the rule. imore Conference. The speech is nan. Here it is—read it :—

timore Conference. The speech is worthy of the man. Here it is—read it:—

'Rev. Henry Slicer opposed any such action, on the ground that it would be promotive of mischief. He believed the interest of the whole Church would be promoted without it. Had all the presses and the editors been thrown into the Atlantic, it would have been better for the Church. The press was potent for evil as well as for good, and it would be better if there were no newspapers, than that they should carry on controversy on the slavery question. There were already more papers than they knew what to do with. If the Sunday School Advocate did not mend its ways, it would soon be banished from this region, and the recent articles of the Christian Advocate and Journal, on abolitionism, had not been productive of any good. The Church had enough to do to pray and save their souls, and get sinners converted, and let newspapers alone.'

This report is the honor, purity and efficiency of the church imperatively demand such a change as shall make slaveholding a disqualification for membership. The third resolution creates a committee of correspondence to promote such a change; and the fourth mount in the border conferences, and pledges their prayers and co-operation for the extinction of slavery from the church.

This report, although it has no direct proposition or expression in favor of abolition, only proposing politically non-extension, and ecclesiastically, extirpation from our church, is nevertheless comparatively a strong one, and interesting from the fact of its official endorsement of the fact that slavery exists in their church to an alarming extent, and that, too, of the

we cannot doubt but the separation would be equally agreeable to both parties. New England is British in tus et in cute—as much so, in fact, as the spoke of the fact that slavery existed in Maryland, adjacent province of Canada. Boston is a suburb of London. Charles Sumner is lacquey to the Earl of Shaftesbury. The North American Review is a of London. Charles Sumner is lacquey to the Earl of Shaftesbury. The North American Review is a reprint of Westminster and the Edinburgh. New England women get their fashions from Regent street. New England authors sell their copyrights to British publishers, and appear in their own country under the patronage of an alien aristocracy. New England Abolitionism is an importation of Exeter Hall philanthropy and Clapham cant. In short, New England is a British colony, in all except the arbitrary distinctions of political classification. Garrisonians would make capital against the church

principle, instinct and habit. Why, then, coerce it into an association which is aborrent to its interests and its character?

The expulsion of New England from the Confederacy may be accomplished with very little ceremony. In fact, it is already out of the Union. Every New England State refuses obedience to the Federal Constitution. Every New England State has just deposed a Judge because of his fidelity to the authority of the United States. And these things are done in the green tree. But let another war be waged with Great Britain, and New England will signalize its treason by some more decisive demonstration than blue lights and Hartford Conventions. To effect the desirable septiments of the M. E. Church North, that admit slaveholders to their communion, also bogus churches? and why is not the whole M. Hartford Conventions. To effect the desirable separation, it is only necessary that Congress shall declare a divorce a vinculo from the faithless spouse who has taken up with a British paramour.

Astron. The desirable separation is a basic bogus churches? and why is not the whole M.

E. Church North, that by its discipline allows slave-holding among its preachers and members too, a who has taken up with a British paramour.

No doubt, Great Britain will be delighted to take
New England to her embrace, for the accession will

tian name?)

The report speaks first of the hopeful aspect of the States admitted to the confederacy; and then says-Shorter's Opinion of the Pilgrim Fathers.—
Mr. Shorter, one of the enlightened Representatives of Alabama in Congress, in a recent speech, utters himself thus amiably in regard to the Pilgrim Fathers.—
States admitted to the confederacy; and then says—
'The past year has been characterized by new and startling developments respecting the existence of slavery in our church, and our connection, as a church with its existence there. We had been led church, with its existence there. We had been led The Pilgrim Fathers, indeed! Sir, I have a to believe, by the repeated declarations of those whose evening lectures; and who, when exposed to the indignation of a virtuous community, are lionized
and feted by the fairer portion of their flocks! In
my judgment, Mr. Chairman, the greatest calamity
that ever befel our country was that event which
clothed Plymouth Rock with its historic associations.' pline and the cause of righteousness require.'

r, within the bounds of the Bal-The speech is worthy of the ead it:—

The Liberator. | same wicked character as any slavery out of the church,—both which positions are ofttimes denied by Methodist members and preachers, and both which EDITOR LIBERATOR: were denied by the Bishops at the last General Coneffect that slavery existed in the church only with cal question was in favor of the pro-slavery party. limited extent, and in an unobjectionable form. This Prominent among these stood our financial difficulreport, declaring that this statement of the Bishops, ties. The city is young, and its mighty expansion who knew its falsity, had misled the church, was renders a great outlay indispensable, for streets, sewadopted in the face of Bishop Scott, the President, ers, water, &c. Add to these, the vast sums hired for

that he was the leading Bishop that they, by their 1028 majority. action, had just charged with knowingly deceiving them, and that he at one time, when presiding over this very New England Conference, had refused to Mr. Taylor cares nothing about the negro, nothing put anti-slavery resolutions to vote, declining to give about slavery. He only considers its effect on the and that he resided and preached in Baltimore, sup-pressing all the while the Gospel of Christ, which fect on white men. I think, if you were personally nsidered as a great stretch of Christian charity.

and second Unitarian-all the Orthodox, as well as opinion he holds, and to abandon it if untenable. the first Unitarian and the Universalist, even, extend- Now, as I have said, he holds slaves. Please tell me ing the hand of Christian recognition to the repre- what he should have done, in his case, when he besentatives of this, the greatest slaveholding church came an owner of slaves. A near neighbor had a of the Northern States.

Christianity, I have scarcely more sympathy with sectarian reform. Is there a common basis of union on which all Abolitionists can stand, and is there a common course of action which they can consistent by pursue?

inalienable right to liberty, and that it is the duty of pline?

2. That the obligation of the people of this nation and is none the less binding, however the Constitution

fully interpreted, they all hold that this, the Great Charter, must be strictly enforced, and that so far only as the Constitution coincides with its requirements is it entitled to our obedience or respect.

reconstitute it on those principles, and may they not unite for the election of candidates pledged to the consummation of these objects? Should the mere accident of difference of opinion as to a legitimate interpretation of an instrument which all admit to be subordinate to and without validity when conflicting FRIEND GARRISON: New England for Jamaica: will nobody propose cause politically, and their earnest hope that the spread of slavery may be checked, and no more slave are united in demanding that the paramount law shall are united in demanding that the paramount law shall be sustained and enforced?

New York Central College, in McGrawville, one of the Professors of the College kindly gave me, from a be sustained and enforced?

> To make the matter plain, let us suppose that Wendell Phillips were a candidate for the Presidency, Essay IX.,) written forty years ago or thereabout. pledged not to support the Constitution, but to administer the government in accordance with the Divine law. He could consistently be such a candidate, as the lapse of time, I send it to you, thinking that perit would imply no concession to or compromise with haps you would like to give it a place in THE LIBEslavery, and if elected, the popular voice which secured his election would abolish slavery, and, if need RATOR: requirements in accordance with the Divine law. A vote for Gerrit Smith would be a vote for the principles of which he is the professed exponent, and the measures to which he stands pledged. These principles are the principles of justice and truth. He stands pledged to execute true judgment and rightcousness, and to deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the oppressor, and to do this from considerations entirely superjur to, and judgment of, all constitutional re.
>
> (1) The friend who gave me the extract, very aptly

THE BLECTION IN ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, April 7, 1858.

Our city election has resulted in favor of the emanmence, in a paper bearing all their signatures, to the cipationists. The test was on the Mayor. Every lo-

nd one of their most pro-slavery Bishops, It also makes the admission that the Discipline is not necessarily and positively against slaveholding as naturally militate against the ruling party. The a disqualification for membership, and that it needs Slave Power was not backward to take advantage of it; but their managers were blunderheads. While Immediately after this report was adopted, eulogis-tic resolutions upon the character of their late senior had been badly managed, they selected as their can-Bishop, Beverly Waugh, were reported and adopted, didate for Mayor the President of the last year's which, speaking of him 'as a model, so nearly fault-less, of a Christian gentleman, minister and Bishop,' Add to this, he was also an emancipationist. But was amended, on motion of Father Taylor, of Boston, they made no public issue in favor of slavery. Had

by striking out the word 'nearly,' leaving him 'fault- they done so, their defeat would have been still more less' in these particulars; which, when we recollect signal. Mr. Filley, the emancipation candidate, has Now, it so happens that both these candidates are

any reason for this exercise of his arbitrary power, white race. Mr. Filley considers slavery wrong in Bro. Long states is not preached there at all, may be acquainted with Mr. Filley, you would feel somewhat disposed to modify your motto, 'No Union with Last Sunday, all the pulpits in town were filled slaveholders'; but perhaps not. I believe Mr. Filley with these Methodist preachers, except the Catholic an honest man,-that he is ready to examine any J. A. H. bond-woman. Adversity compelled him to sell her; she must go to the slave-pen, or find a purchaser. She entreated Mr. Filley to buy her. He wanted no I have long desired to see some plan adopted, by which all Abolitionists could act unitedly for the promotion of the one great object,—the deliverance of the American slave. Repudiating as I do a sectarian Christianity. I have consolved the American slave. In answering these questions, let us consider what In answering these questions, let us consider what their condition would be improved. Now, what their condition would be improved. Now, what should he do? I believe that he feels himself a seeking the deliverance of the slave.

1st. All Abolitionists hold that the slave has an slaveholder on compulsion. Is he a subject of disci-

each citizen to demand for the slave all the privileges revival to convert your rascals,—provided they are converted, and will stay so. Verily, they need it. I 2. That the obligation of the people of the Constitution, abolish slavery is independent of the Constitution, for that would be a calamity. Convert Dr. Cox, Dr. Adams, and all the Doctors. Convert the Boston may be interpreted; that this obligation is imposed by the Divine Law, and is equally binding on the nation Post, James G. Bennett, the Journal of Commerce, and the New York Observer. Make them become and and the New York Observer. Make them honest and to ruin at no distant day. and on individuals.

3d. That a constitutional requirement to sustain slavery, or to refrain from the deliverance of the slave, carries with it no obligation of fulfilment, but may be justly repudiated as inconsistent with our almost a first form a love of oppression, a love of lying, and a sneaking subservience to power. Let prayers be offered up for them, and their hearts so renewed that they will recognize truth and justice, and no longer bow before God, merely because he is and no longer bow before God, merely because he is and no longer bow before God, merely because he is and no longer bow before God, merely because he is and no longer bow before God, merely because he is and no longer bow before God, merely because he is and wisdom, and that the Missouri Compromise, the Texas annexation, and consequent war with Mexico, 4th. That the Divine law is paramount to all huath. That the Divine law is paramount to all numan enactments, is the Magna Charta of all human ety, and the only source from which governments derive their just powers. Hence the Divine law condonates their just powers. Hence the Divine law condonates the description of the Divine law condonates the Divine law condonates the Divine law condonates the Divine law condonates the Divine law is paramount to all numan end of the Divine law is paramount to all num derive their just powers. Hence the Divine law constitutes a common platform on which all Abolitionstitutes a common platform on which all Abolition-ists can stand. All agree that it demands the deliv-erance of the slave, and differing as they do as to how the Constitution of the United States may be right-fully interpreted, they all hold that this, the Great Franklin Pierce, his priest, and his whole Cabinet, as vessels of wrath fitted for destruction, and for nothing else. Let mass be said for Judge Kane, Daniel Webster, and Bully Brooks. But, oh! what shall we say of our President and his Cabinet? They are Now, may not all those Abolitionists who believe in civil government unite to reform our government and trine of a just retribution cannot be vindicated. In pious orthodox humility I stand resigned, and own

AN INSTRUCTIVE EXTRACT.

After a lecture which I gave a few days ago at the manuscript into which he had copied it, the following As it seemed to me by no means out of date, even now, but rather to have acquired added interest by

cured his election would abolish slavery, and, if need be, amend the Constitution. Now, Gerrit Smith could consistently vote for him, because standing on the same platform, and proposing to conduct the government on the same principles. Again, were Gerrit Smith a candidate for the Presidency, Wendell Phillips could consistently support him, for though he would support the Constitution of the United States, he would support it as he, and not as Mr. P. understands it; he would support it only as an antislavery instrument, and so far only as he deemed its lavery instrument, and so far only as he deemed its requirements in accordance with the Divine law. A vote for Gerrit Smith would be a vote for the principles. After a shapeless anarchy, and a series of civil

pressor, and to do this from considerations entirely superior to, and independent of, all constitutional requirements. A vote for either of these candidates would imply no concession to slaveholders or compromise with slavery. In either case, it would be a vote for a radical reformation of this government, and in case of success, the government would be reformed in practically the same way, viz., by changing the avowed signification of the Constitution, so as to make it an instrument of righteousness, rather than cne of cruelty.

H. H. HINMAN.

Pontiac, Ill., Feb. 15, 1858.

THE FOUL ANCHOR.

DEAR FRIEND GARRISON:

The cut of a foul anchor at the head of Dr. Avres' advertisement in THE LIBERATOR is quite significant. It reminds me of past and present events of a personal and national character. During my fifteen years' experience as a sailor, we had frequent occasions to use anchors, and always deemed it important to be cautious, in easting the anchor, to prevent its being entangled in any manner with the cable, or any other substance that might prevent its doing its full dutyotherwise, serious disasters might follow. Many were the times when, for hours and hours together, I watched, with the deepest anxiety, the pitching and plunging of our floating habitation, in gales, upon a -shore, whose bars, rocks and breakers threater us with watery graves should our anchor fail to hold, while every billow seemed to say, 'We'll test the ability of your anchor to save your vessel and contents from destruction.' Our reflections naturally were at such times,- We have dropped our sheet-anchor; it is not afoul; and have payed out the cable to its latter end. Thou art our hope; "be sure and stead-

It is of the highest importance that an experienced and careful person should perform or superintend the anchoring of a ship, especially at dangerous times; for often on that simple act many human lives depend. Should it once be known, that even on an ordinary occasion, an anchor was cast in the manner represented in the cut referred to, every 'old tar' knowing it would denounce the one who did it as a 'land-lubber, utterly unfit to be boss on a ship's deck.'

Dr. Ayres may proclaim the wonderful efficacy and cures of his Pills and Pectoral through all the journals and newspapers of the land, backed by the stimonials of half the Doctors and Reverends in Christendom, and, with that foul anchor exhibited, no sailor would be likely to patronize him. The word Hope,' in connection with that foul anchor, would be, to them, a burlesque

I do not say that Dr. A.'s foul anchor was designed to represent or misrepresent the true character of his medicines; but it does signify danger. Many a noble ship, with its brave crew, has been dashed in pieces by the surf, in consequence of a foul anchor. The very expression of the word grates on the mariner's

Our national ship, the Constitution, (not 'Old Ironsides,') when first launched, came too with a foul anchor, with which she has been riding, or drifting, up to the present time; and instead of having the anchor hove up, and cleared, as trusty and prudent officers would have done, and the ship moored in a safe and proper manner, they have allowed her to swing round and round, at every compromise breeze that scheming and vile politicians could raise. Notwithstanding she has not yet been swept on shore and dashed in pieces, it is no proof that she will not be; hope, however, you do not convert any honest man, for it must be obvious to every careful observer (considering the materials of which she was constructed, and the shiftless policy which has been pursued by her managers, especially of late,) that she is doomed

Texas annexation, and consequent war with Mexico, the enactment of the Fugitive Slave Bill, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Dred Scott decision, the Kansas troubles, &c. &c., have not been sufficient to drift her on shore, and therefore she is safe, such reflections afford no security against the final disruption of our federal compact; for the conflicting elements of freedom and slavery are now so forcibly agitating the public mind, in all departments, that old Conservatism, with all her prudence and device, cannot allay the gathering storm. 'A house divided against itself cannot stand.' So in this case her destiny is manifest. The American ship of state is fast drifting towards the breakers, and her foul anchor cannot save her from ruin.

When the cable has one or more turns round any part of the anchor, or stock, it is foul.

THE LATE MRS. SARAH H. EARLE.

DEAR MR. GARRISON: It was with great satisfaction that I read in Tun

LIBERATOR of last week, your remarks at the funeral of our much lamented friend, the late Mrs. EARLE. Though present on that melancholy occasion, I did not distinctly hear all that was said, (being at some distance from the speaker,) and was sorry to lose any thing from a discourse which seemed to me so appro-priate. Having known the deceased from childhood, been intimate with her for many years, and more recently connected with her by marriage, I can pronounce the eulogy not overwrought, the panegyric A few simple lines which I addressed to her when

we were both quite young, and members of a weekly Society for reading and composition, will show in what estimation she was held at that early period by those who intimately knew her :-

TO SARAH, On reading her petition, which appeared in the Budget, a few weeks past.

If prayers from mortals here below, Can aught avail, Sure, when from lips like thine they flow, They will not fail; For heart so pure, and form so fair, Is surely Heaven's peculiar care. Then offer up, my friend, one prayer for me, That I in all things may resemble thee.

Very respectfully, A. B. H. Lancaster, April 13, 1858.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S SLAVES. Thomas Jefferson, peaking of the style in which Lord Cornwallis plundered his plantation, when the chances of war put it about thirty slaves. Had this been to give them freedom, he would have done right—but twenty-seven of them died of small pox and putrid fever, then raging in Cornwallis's camp, and what became of the rest I never could learn.'

From the San Francisco Alta California, March 20. THE DENOUEMENT OF THE ARCHY CASE. GREAT EXCITEMENT ON STEAMER DAY.

On Thursday, 4th, the report was circulated about town, that the negro boy Archy Lee, of whose re-cognizement to the charge of his late master, C. A. Stovall, so much has been written, was in the vicin-Stovall, so much has been written, was in the vicinity of the city, and was to be spirited away in one of the steamers departing on the 5th, for New York. As the circumstances we are about to marrate are of some interest, not only in California, but throughout the United States, it may be well to refresh the minds of the readers by premising that Archy was brought to California across the plains by his master several months since, and claimed his freedom under the laws of the State, soon after his arrival. The matter was first brought before U. S. Commissioner Geo. Pen Johnson, Esq., who decided that he had no jurisdiction over it. It then found its way to the Supreme Court, and the result is well known nad no jurisdiction over it. It then found its way to the Supreme Court, and the result is well known to all our readers. Archy's whereabouts was not known for some time, until about two weeks since it appeared that he was confined in the Stockton it appeared that he was confined in the Stockton jail, awaiting the pleasure of Stovall, to conduct him home to Mississippi. On the first of March, Stovall started with the boy from Stockton, and travelled slowly, stopping sometimes half a day at the places on the road, passing through San Jose, and arriving on Thursday afternoon at Contra Costa, and arriving on Thursday afternoon at Contra Costa,

Information was conveyed to Chief Curtis of the facts, who at once took measures to frustrate the at-tempt to get the boy away. On Thursday evening, he gave explicit orders to officer Johnson and Lees to prevent the boy from being taken on board the stamer, at all hazards, and to make every effort to discover his whereabouts. He also directed them to inquire at the steamship office in the name of the police office, and make the necessary inquiries concerning the matter. The detectives were accordingly on the alert all night, endeavoring to trace out the affair, but at daybreak had not been able to discover any further facts.

EXCITEMENT AMONG THE COLORED POPULATION.

The colored population had also got wind of the intended shipment of Archy, and mustered in con-siderable numbers at Market street wharf, where the Golden Age was lying, and at Vallejo street wharf, from whence the Orizaba was advertised to night, little knots of them were seen standing at the gateways of these wharves, watching the officers, and evidently intent on ascertaining mg the officers, and evidently intent on ascertaining whether Archy was to be secretly conveyed on board during the night. At daybreak, the officers separated, Johnson stationing himself at the Golden Age, and Lees at the Orizaba. By ten o'clock, the excitement began to increase, and parties getting wind that Archy was to be rescued by the colored people, and numerous exaggerated accounts being circulated, the crowd increased rapidly at the wharves. Here and there were seen groups of ne-grees talking mysteriously together, gesticulating violently, or easting furtive glances at carriages as they wheeled rapidly down to the steamers, piled they wheeled rapidly down to the steamers, piled with baggage, and filled with departing Californians. Close carriages were particularly the objects of scruiny, and not a vehicle escaped their active vigi-lance; but up to this time, nothing had been heard

A CUTTING OFF EXPEDITION

At eleven o'clock, the story suddenly got abroad that the boy was concealed at North Beach, or at Alcatraz Island, and that he was to be put on board from one of those points as the steamer passed. eupon a rush was made in that direction, and two boats were manned with stalwart blacks, deter-mined to make a last effort to rescue their fellow from a return to slavery. One of the boats lay off North Beach, and the other proceeded out towards the Heads, and lay off between Fort Point and Point Lobos. What action they intended to take is not known, but no little amount of determination was expressed in the faces of the party.

ARCHY AND HIS WHEREABOUTS. Meantime Archy was safely ensconced at sor

place in Contra Costa, or as others affirm, on one of the islands in the harbor, under the charge of Sto-vall and three or four of his friends, awaiting the hour for the steamer's departure. By this time, the interest in the occasion had spread and communicated to the citizens generally. The rumor get-ting about that there was to be a colored rescue of Archy, crowds hastened down to the wharves to witness the fun, or be participants in it, as the case might be. The hour for sailing, however, arrived, and still the mysterious Archy was nowhere to be

THE ORIZABA LEAVES THE WHARF.

The Orizaba at half-past twelve o'clock east off her moorings, crowded with passengers, and dropped out into the stream, officers Lees and Ellis, and Mr. D. W. Thompson, one of the Deputy Sheriffs, being on board. Just before starting, Lees had engaged a couple of White Hall boats at the Pacific wharf steps, and directed them to make their painters fast to the stero. We had forgotten to state that Mr. Thompson had with him a writ of attachment for Archy, issued by Judge Freelon, ordering him to bring the boy before him forthwith. Lees son, then meeting just before the ster left the wharf, found that each had a writ in the matter; that in possession of the former being a criminal warrant for the arrest of Stovall for kidnapping, made out under the statute, and issued by happing, made out under the state, and issued by Justice Austin. There was a general cheering as the steamer dropped out, mingled with Hoosier yells, pelting with apples and oranges, and the like. Some wag, remembering the story of the immortal John Phœnix, shouted, Goodbye, Colonel!' and the truth of the moral of the yarn was illustrated by the lifting of sundry hats on the quarter-deck Whether the same response would have been made to 'Goodbye, Muggins!' is doubtful.

SCENES ON BOARD THE STEAMER.

As soon as the steamer was well clear of the wharf, Lees proceeded to look quietly about him, and soon observed a couple of individuals in the and soon observed a couple of individuals in the bows, one of whom was waiving a handkerchief tied to the Mansanito cane. He drew up towards em, and heard some remarks which confirmed him in his suspicions that they were in some way connected with the Archy case. They received, nected with the Archy case. They received, how-ever, no response to the signal, and Lees went aft, but soon after heard the same person say, 'There they are!' and turning towards the point indica-ted, saw a boat approaching the steamer from the castward, in which, as it drew nearer, he observed Stovall, whom he knew from a description which een given him, and three others, two of whom were rowing. As they approached, Lees station himself and Sheriff Thompson puietly at the himself and Sheriff Thompson puietly at the port gangway, and Ellis at the starboard. This little nt, simultaneously made, attracted attention, and some one knowing one of the officers, it was in everal voices shouted to Sto There are officers on boo But the boat was already along side, and Lees ob-served the boy crouching in the boat.

THE HABEAS CORPUS AND ITS RESULTS. A rush was made by some of Stovall's friends to keep the officers back, but Lees sprang down into the boat, at the risk of jumping through her, and the boat, at the risk of jumping through her, and seized Archy by the collar. The steamer was then in the utmost confusion; yells and cries arose above the roar of the escape pipe, some applauding the intrepidity of the officers, and others hooting at the interference with the man and his property. In the intrepidity of the officers, and onners interior interior with the man and his property. In the interior case with the man and his property. midst of all this, Lees picked up the gro, and passed him up like a sack of potatoes to Thompson, who bent down from the guards to re-ceive him, and in a twinkling track. ceive him, and in a twinkling Archy was in the custody of the authorities. During this time, Stovall and his friends, both in the boat and on board the steamer, swore that the boy should not be taken, threatening to blow the top of the officer's head off; see his d—d heart, etc., etc.; but Lees being used to such seenes, considered them only as incidents in the course of events, and continued his duties quite composedly. Once on deck, Archy began to look about him. He, however, had sense began to look about him. He, however, had sense enough to hold his tongue, thinking, as he remarked last evening, that 'de white folks was doin nuff talkin for him and demselves, too—especially de white folks.' A general scramble ensued, the crowd pressing around Archy and the officers; but no one offering to presum him. Less than served his pressing around Archy and the officers; but no one offering to rescue him. Lees then served his warrant upon Stovall for 'kidnapping,' as it read, and Archy was shoved along towards the starboard gangway. Lees and Thompson kept behind the boy, and Ellis cleared the way ahead. The officers of the ship, and such of the cabin passengers as chose to mingle in the throng, were in favor of the officers, but a large number were for not letting the negro nor his master leave the ship.

One old lady, with spectacles, and extensive crinoline, 'sailed in,' and made herself amusingly con spicuous. She applied her whole force to the shoulders of the negro, pushing him along, now and then raising her voice in triumphant shouts, such as, 'You varmints! we'll see whether free people are to be kidnapped in this way. Yes, yes—thanks to the Lord—shove hard, Mr. Officer—that's a good one—ugh! Don't squash me that way, you goodfor-nothing critter'—&c., &c. An old negro, as he saw Archy passed over the side into the boat, shouted, 'Hosanna! dat's your sort!' 'Kill the d—d'nigger-thief!' shouted others, and, amid the cheering and Babel of indescribable noises, Archy, his master, the two officers, and the Deputy Sheriff, tumbled and bundled into the boat, and pulled away for the shore, followed by a mingled yell and cheer from the steamer.

ABRIVAL AT THE WHARF.

ARRIVAL AT THE WHARF.

Archy is a native of Mississippi, and says he is twenty-two years of age, though Stovall sets his age at eighteen. He seemed a little stupified or frightened at all this commotion, and was not disposed to answer questions. He was deposited in the Courty Jail, where he will wait the further action of the Courts. Stovall was admitted to bail in the sum of \$500—Messrs. Austin E. Smith and Richard W. Heath becoming his sureties. The case will come before Judge Freelon on Monday. Messrs. Crosby and Thompson are the attorneys for James. Riker, the colored man who applied for the writ for the discharge of Archy. We understand that Mr. Stovall has secured some of the best legal talent in the city on his side, among others. Col. James; while the cause of Archy will be defended by Judges Bennett and Tracy. Probably others will be retained for both, as the case is a novel one, and was all last evening, and until a late hour at night, discussed and commented upon in legal circles. The point at issue is whether the adjudication of the Supreme Court was conclusive or not; if it was, it is difficult to see how that decision can be overruled. Judge Freelon was obliged to issue the writ by the statute, whenever it is demanded of him, cannot refuse it, and has a right to retain Archy in custody. He is not bound to notice the final decision of the Supreme Court was conclusive or not; if it was, it is difficult to see how that decision can be overruled. Judge Freelon was obliged to issue the writ by the statute, whenever it is demanded of him, cannot refuse it, and has a right to retain Archy in custody. He is not bound to notice the final decision of the Supreme Court until the case comes up judicially before him. The colored people held a meeting at their church on Pacific street, in relation to the matter.

The Frottive Slave Law and 'Archy '—Anoth-Archy is a native of Mississippi, and says he is ited in the U. S. Marshal's room

as it is called, took place on the 17th, and at one time it looked as if this 'much-vexed question' was about to be graced with a solution somewhat similar to that which threatened the case of Anthony Burns, the fugitive slave, whose exodus from Boston caused such an excitement in Massachusetts several years since. Archy, it will be remembered, was taken from the custody of his master, C. A. Stovall, on the 5th inst., by a writ of habeas corpus, issued from the County Court by Judge Freelon, as master and slave was about starting for the Atlantic States. 'The case of Archy' was set by Judge Freelon for Monday, the 8th inst., but was postponed, owing to some legal informalities, from day to day until yesterday, when the Judge discharged him by the consent of Stovall.

him under the U. S. Fugitive Slave Law. Archy, who had been an attentive spectator of the proceedings of the Court, watching the faces of the principal persons present, but not exactly comprehending the legal technicalities, as soon as he heard that he was free, commenced preparations for 'making tracks,' when the Marshal took him again in charge. Archy evidently considered this a second edition of the kidnapping, and began yelling out at the top of his voice.

the speaker, and all order was at an end in the macio the speaker, and all order was at an end in the Court. Archy was carried to the door, where were found in waiting Sheriff Charles Doane, of San Francisco county, and his Deputy, Mr. John S. Ellis, whom Mr. Solomon had requested to be present, to assist him, in case there should be any difficulty. Here Archy again raised the cry of distress, and a supposed to preside over these destinies, for the tim large number of colored people congregated about

Oh Lord! Lord!

with people, and some mischievous person shouted that the supports were giving way, at which a little Hall, were crowded.

Here Sheriff Doane and Mr. Ellis had their hands full. The crowd rushed upon them and the U. S. Marshal, and completely impeded their progress. One man, addressing the Sheriff, remarked: 'You shall never take the negro away—let go of him, you bloody scounderl,' &c., &c., at the same time aiming a blow at him. The Sheriff, rightly judging that heriff Doane and Mr. Ellis had their has a blow at him. The Sheriff, rightly judging that

fence of their principles, while rampant Northerners some two miles not a whit behind the others in point of ardor, toed the crack valorously, and were bound that matters beyond the limit the crack valorously, and were bound that matters beyond the limits. But when they had got a good and things should be on the square, and no humbug. storall, seeing officer Bovee with his hand of Arhiggers, who were by the way-side as it to make
thy's collar, ordered him to let go; but the officer
an ambush, set upon them, and Mr. Stump had to
kept his grab none the less for that. The colored
stir his stumps anew. After other hair-breadth
people now became particularly uproarious, and
commenced shouting frantically as the crowd moved
history, the gallant band of kidnappers reached the towards the corner of Washington street. Several of them, however, behaved themselves in an orderly manner, but very foolishly went to arguing with the officers, and begging them to let the prisoner go. Chief Curtis ordered them away, and repeatedly shouted, 'Go away from me—go away—you can do no good here. Get on to the sidewalk, or I'll have you locked up!' but the crowd only pressed on all

JOHN RANDOLPH (COLORED) GETS HUSTLED. John Randolph, a colored preacher, from Marysville, making himself particularly conspicuous, and refusing to leave, was arrested by officer Dexter; and making a spirited resistance, probably got hustled a little. He was deposited in the station-house, and kept there until last evening, when he was liber

THE CHARGE DOWN WASHINGTON STREET

Arrived at the corner, the officers under co and commenced moving down in the direction of the United States Marshal's office. The thoroughfar was completely blocked up with people. Hurrahand indescribable shouts filled the air, and from the

It would be difficult to describe all the rencont As they approached Market street wharf, they which occurred on the march from the City Hall to the Marshal's office, but in due time after much toil were received with cheers from a crowd which had collected there to await their arrival. Archy was the observed of all observers. As he landed on the wharf, there was a general rush to see the 'kidnapped darkey,' and the interested spectators increased in number as they proceeded up town. About two o'clock, the boy was safely ensconced in the Shariff's office, where there was a feet want, they was not received that point by the way of Oregon street, and the officers prepared to take Archy up a side door. All the way down, the boy had heard the excited crowd denying the right to deliver him to the United States authorities, and on being told to go up the stairs, he made travelled slowly, stopping sometimes half a day at the places on the road, passing through San Jose, and arriving on Thursday afternoon at Contra Costa, and on the same evening, passages were engaged for both on the steamship Orizaba, to sail on the followanother carried him up, and finally got him depos

'sail in, boys!' &c. The police did their best save Buler from the crowd, and eventually succe The Fugitive Slave Law and 'Archy '—Anoth-er Act in the Drama—Free Fights and Street Knock-downs. Another phase in the 'Archy case,' as it is called, took place on the 17th, and at one when punched and crowded.

As soon as Archy was set at liberty (verbally, but not virtually), the U. S. Marshal, Perrin L. Solomon, Esq., stood ready, and immediately re-arrested him under the U. S. Fugitive Slave Law. Archy, who had been an attentive spectator of the proceedings of the Court, watching the faces of the proceedings of the Court, watching the faces of the proceedings of the Court, watching the faces of the proceedings of the Court, watching the faces of the proceedings of the Court, watching the faces of the proceedings of the Court, watching the faces of the proceedings of the Court, watching the faces of the proceedings of the Court, watching the faces of the proceedings of the Court, watching the faces of the proceedings of the Court, watching the faces of the proceedings of the Court, watching the faces of the proceedings of the Court, watching the faces of the proceedings of the Court, watching the faces of the proceedings of the Court of the proceedings of the Court, watching the faces of the proceedings of the Court of the proceedings of the Court of the proceedings of the proceedings of the Court of the p

have no aspirations for anything above their lots Very well; Mr. Stump aforesaid, in company with the U.S. Deputy Marshal from Uniontown, whose name we do not remember, and in fact do not know, see, &c. &c., &c.

A scene of intense excitement, thereupon, ensued.

A rush of all parties interested took place towards own proper owner the aforesaid runaway and contuchattel. They caught the the place in the highest state of excitement.

COL. BAKER COMES TO THE RESCUE.

Archy's outcries, besides bringing together a dense mass of people, attracted Col. E. D. Baker to the spot, who said to him: man, if necessary

these papers are all right (taking the U.S. warrant, and explaining it); nobody is going to harm you; go along with these men. Every thing being in readiness and the 'nigger' safe in hand, an unforeseen contingency occurred. From all parts of that rebellious borough of Blairs-ville, the Blade Boundary. long with these men.'
Oh Massa, Massa, replied Archy, 'don't let me Union of the States, the Anti-Lecompton men, th a slave. I'll die before I'll go again. negroes even, together with the mud-sills, rushed as th Lord! Lord! if by one concerted movement upon the By this time the balcony was completely packed deputy, the proud Virginia gentleman, Mr. was along. They defend h people, and some mischievous person shouted the third man who was along. They detended to the supports were giving way, at which a little their sucred charge with the greatest gallantry.—Blows were given and taken; shots were exchanged; rt-yard below, and all the entrances to the City the brave Stump let fly a volley from his revolver into the crowded.

WHAT SHERIFF DOANE DID.

Lors Sheriff Doane and Mr. Ellis had their hands.

Lors Sheriff Doane and Mr. Ellis had their hands.

a blow at him. The Sherin, the first lick is half the battle, delivered his one, two, knocking the enthusiastic citizen (who, by the way, was an Irishman, and perhaps a little mellowed with the celebration) end over end. Subsequently his antagonist met the Sheriff, and delicately insinuated that he intended to go a gunning after Bairsvillians' took the slave away and concealed him, or shipped him on the underground railroad, and him out of sight in some sort. It was 'prespective for the properties of the proper By dint of long struggling and pushing through the crowd, now elbowing mercilessly among the mass of humanity, and anon making a rally, or forming a hollow square about the object of general interest, Archy was dragged and pushed by the policemen down towards the principal entrance of the City Hall on Kearney street. Here a grand rush was made around the group who had Archy in charge. Fierce looking Southerners bristled up and seemed ready to do anything or go anywhere in defence of their principles, while rampant Northerners or the many marks of indignity, driven out and expelled. In much haste they withdrew toward the fence of their principles, while rampant Northerners because of the many marks of indignity, driven out and expelled. In much haste they withdrew toward the fence of their principles, while rampant Northerners because of the mass of humanity, and now the underground railroad, or got him out of sight in some sort. It was 'preschenge' —now this little joker was here, and now he was not. After the rescue was complete, the dignity of the fugitive slave —as personated by the Deputy Marshal and Mr. Stump, one of the second families, and the other thing—found it necessary to beat a speedy retreat out of town. They were, in detail the control of the Blairsville with the Pennsylvania Seamed ready to do anything or go anywhere in de-

The crowd followed, pelting them till they we were by the way-side as if junction in safety; and further than this, depone saith not.—Pittsburg Gazette.

VERY MODERATE. John Mitchel, the Irish flunky. nus describes his position as an adopted citizen ne South:—

'I am a moderate man, and confine my views for present to a dissolution of the Union-revival the African trade-Americanization of Cuba, of the African trade—Americanization of Cuba, Central America, Mexico, and the West India Islands—and the establishment of a potent southern confederation, based on slavery; that's all. As or the conquest of the Northern States, I would lefer that; though, indeed, Mr. Spratt, of Charleston, whom I acknowledge as my pastor and master those) in American politics, has no doubt that slavery will ultimately prevail in those at present components that company and save them from an analysis them from an o-benighted communities, and saye them from a

Was there ever a more brazen-faced renegade and nave than this Jo n Mitchel? What a touch-stone merican slavery is to reveal the true character of with it; they have ridiculed and opposed the imputed close to the shoulder joint, with the fallacious
reign 'patriots' and native demagogues!

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, APRIL 23, 1858.

TWENTY-PIPTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE American Anti-Slavery Society.

the first, but at each subsequent session.

labors and conflicts in its behalf.

souri Compromise-nor to repeal the Fugitive Slave bill-nor to make Kansas a free State-nor to resist No Union with Slaveholders, religiously or Po-

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. S. H. GAY, WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretaries.

SOUTHERN TESTIMONIES AGAINST SLA-VERY.

THE SOUTHERN PLATFORM: or, Manual of Southern reference. Though it is wholly Southern in its origin of mind, with unswerving fidelity, whether

trine of inalienable rights, and advocating the univer- of ultimate victory. means, let it be done!

such an agitation, and thereby alarmed and excited ritory for slaveholding purposes, and the con in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and other slave of the South has been greatly augmented ;-se millions of the Southern population; they have de- without regard to color or clime clared it to be indecent, vulgar and unchristian to proscribe and outrage any human being on account of Our readers will not fail to peruse the articles tion of free labor for slave labor, free institutions for How worthy of preservation is such a Union! slave institutions, the hope of reward and fair compensations for coercion and the lash, universal educafor the reign of terror, justice for inhumanity, right- ism, and what it rests on,' eousness for wholesale iniquity; they have argued, minister of the Free Church in Lynn. that if it is worthy of all acceptation, as a moral axiom, that slavery ought not to be tolerated in any part too late for insertion this week. of the North, and is consequently forbidden, it is equally true that, on the same grounds, it ought not to be tolerated in any other portion of the country,

happy, do not desire to be set free, are kindly cared for by their masters and drivers, and grow sleek and fat; they have exposed the tree nature and practical workings of slavery, the horrible features of the slave code, the fetters, thumb-screws, whips, paddles and branding irons which this inhuman system necessarily requires, the bloodhounds which are kept and trained to hunt the flying fugitive, and all the other revolting accompaniments of chattel slavery; they have in-sisted that it is the dictate of common humanity, and the requirement of Christianity, to 'remember those in nds as bound with them,' to ' hide the outcast, and The Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting of the American bewray not him that wandereth,' and therefore to Anti-Slavery Society will be held in MOZART trample upon the Fugitive Slave Law, and succon EALL, No. 668 Broadway, (above Bleecker street,) those who escape from the Southern prison-house on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 11th and they have designated the slaveholder as a man-steal-12th: commencing, as usual, at 10 o'clock, A. M., er, in no bitterness of spirit, with no disposition to be uncharitable, but because he is nothing else, having last. Arrangements will be made to secure address-es from eloquent champions of the cause, not only at than has the kidnapper on the African coast; they At no time within the quarter of a century in which this Society, as the representative of the American ture of the American government, in the church and slare, has pressed upon the consciences of the people in the state, in the legislation of Congress and in the the duty of IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION, have the ob-ligations resting upon its friends been more impera-States Supreme Court and through subordinate bodies, tive, or the incitements to fidelity on their part great- and shown it to be a national sin and curse, involving er than at the present hour; and never was it more North and South alike in blood-guiltiness; they have er than at the present hour; and never was it more important that they should come together, in large numbers, from every part of the land, to confer with one another upon the state of the cause, and, by an interchange of thought and sympathy, prepare for new interchange of thought and sympathy in large faithfully rehearsed in the hearing of the people, all the warnings, rebukes, entreaties, and denunciations, contained in the Bible, against oppressing the poor and interchange of thought and sympathy. The object of the Society is not merely to make Liberty national and Slavery sectional '-nor to pre-tent the acquisition of Cuba-nor to restore the Mising to reconcile in one government, elements so eterbill—nor to make Kansas a free State—nor to resist the admission of any new slave State into the Union—nor to terminate slavery in the District of Columbia and in the National Territories—but it is, primarily, comprehensively, and uncomproit is, primarily, comprehensively, and uncompromisingly, to effect the immediate, total and eternal misingly, to effect the immediate, total and eternal overthrow of Slavery, wherever it exists on American soil, and to expose and confront whatever party or sect seeks to purchase peace or success at the expense of human liberty. Living or dying, our motto is, No Union with Slaveholders, religiously on potween them and the slave, to deter them from break ing his chains-neither father, nor mother, nor wife, nor children, nor friends, nor houses, nor landsneither their traditional reverence for the church, nor their attachment to party, but to be true to themselves and the enslaved, to possess clean hands and a clean conscience, they have cheerfully submitted to have their names cast out as evil, their motives impeached. their purposes misrepresented, their worldly interests Sentiment on the Subject of Slavery. By Daniel sacrificed, their personal safety jeoparded, and cut R. Goodloe. Boston: John P. Jewett & Co. 1858. themselves off from all chance of political preferment, We are indebted to Hon. Charles Sumner for a copy or ecclesiastical advancement, or popular favor, desirof this very interesting and valuable pamphlet, the ing nothing but the triumph of justice; they have design of which is to bring together, in the most com- made their appeals, not to sectional pride or a low prehensive manner, all that the most eminent Southern selfishness, but to the understanding, conscience, and Revolutionary characters have left us in their writings heart, in the name of a common religious faith, in upon the subject of slavery. It is precisely such a obedience to the commands of God, from the highest manual as we have long desired to see, both for its considerations, and for the noblest ends, without rehistorical importance and as a work for convenient spect of persons, in plainness of speech and singleness and matter, containing the sentiments of such men as would hear or forbear; they have done nothing in Washington, Patrick Henry, Jefferson, Madison, Lu- secret, plotted no murderous violence, sought to shed ther Martin, Edmund Randolph, Col. George Mason, no blood, instigated to no revenge, using only the George Nicholas, Judge Gaston, Thomas J. Randolph, weapons of truth and love; they have labored 'in John Randolph, St. George Tucker, William Pinkney, season and out of season,' scattered their testimonies Robert Goodle Harper, General Jackson, Gen. Broad- broadcast over the land, circulated millions of tracts nax, Judge Bushrod Washington, &c., &c., we pre- and other quickening publications, employed able and sume it would be perilous to attempt its sale and cir- efficient agencies, made the discussion of slavery uniculation in the slaveholding States at the present versal and its abolition of paramount importance to time: -so changed has the public sentiment of the all other matters of national interest, and acted as ed him by their presence. His subject was, Slaver South become on this momentous question. Yet we 'the forlorn hope' in every struggle with the Slave and its Effects.' Their rapt attention for two hope the effort will be made. It would be an edifying Power; they have had their ranks enlarged by accessand a half testified to the eloquence of his speech and a half testified to th

sight to see some bookseller or colporteur arrested on sions, not from the wealthy and pharisaical, nor the the charge of incendiarism, and sent to the peniten- ignorant and vicious, but from the most philanthropic, tiary, or executed under lynch law, for aiding in the conscientious, intelligent, self-reliant, morally couragecirculation of the views of George Washington and ous, and truly religious, who date to think and act his Revolutionary associates-all of Southern birth for themselves, and whose disinterestedness none but and blood, and all slaveholders! We know, already, the basest of men will dare to question; they have unthat the Republican party, which does not venture to flinchingly contended with 'principalities, and powgo as far as they did, in language or design, was ers, and spiritual wickedness in high places, with the ostracised throughout the South during the last presi- organized and unorganized ruffianism of the land, dential election, so that no electoral ticket was tole- with mobocracy and lynch law in their most appallrated for John C. Fremont; and that such men as ing manifestations, with wolves in sheep's clothing Prof. Hedrick of North Caroline, and Mr. J. C. Un- and demagogues innumerable, with a mercenary press derwood of Virginia, were compelled to flee from those and a horribly perverted public sentiment, with the States to the North, and have not since been able to slaveocracy on the one hand, and the cottonocracy on return in safety, simply because they were inimical, the other, with the pulpit and the controlling religious only to the further extension of that system.

Mr. Goodlee, or some other competent person, would compiling the sentiments and declarations of leading till the whole country is shaken by their tread as Southern politicians and editors, derisive of the doc- they make their approach to the citadel itself, certain sal extension and zealous perpetuation of slavery as Now, to pretend that a course of procedure like the wisest and most desirable institution ever yet de- this-that the promulgation of doctrines like thesevised by Divine beneficence or human sagacity. It has only served to strengthen the fetters and perpetu-

would make an extraordinary volume, and furnish ate the thraldom of the slave population at the South, such a contrast as the world has never seen. By all to the condemnation of all those who have opened their mouths for the suffering and the dumb, is to in-The question naturally arises-How is this aston-dicate either an idiotic or satanic state of mind. The ishing change in Southern feeling and opinion to be true cause of the revolution which has been wrought ounted for? 'It is owing to the fanatical course in the opinions of Southern men, on the slavery ques pursued by the Abolitionists,' will be the reply of tion, since the days of Washington and Jefferson, are their traducers universally. 'If they had not created to be found-first, in the vast acquisition of new terthe South, slavery would ere this have been abolished multiplication of new slave States, whereby the power States. By their fierce anathemas and their outrage- the constant increase in the price of cotton for many ous measures, they have retarded the emancipation of years past, thus raising the market value of slave the slaves at least half a century.' In some cases, property to an unprecedented height;-and, third, such talk as this is the product of honest misconcep- the bitter, relentless, and general hostility to the abotion and utter ignorance; in others, of short-sighted- litionists in all the free States, the vindication of slaveness and inattention; but, generally, of pro-slavery holding as an act not incompatible with the Christian malignity and desperation. What an idiotic absurdi- profession by clergymen and religious professors of all ty it is to say that earnest, persistent, uncompromis- denominations, the wicked attempt to expatriate the ing moral opposition to a system of boundless immo- free colored population to Africa, the promulgation rality is the way to strengthen it; and that the way of the doctrine that emancipation proves rather a to abolish such a system is to say nothing about it! curse than a blessing, the compromise measures with What have the Abolitionists done? They have rallied the slave oligarchy which have been made from time in defence of the practical enforcement of those 'self- to time, &c., &c. Such divines as Moses Stuart, evident truths' which are embodied in the Declara- Samuel Hanson Cox, President Lord, Bishop Hedtion of Independence; they have made the Golden ding, Dr. Dewey, and Nehemiah Adams,—and such Rule their text, and deduced therefrom the utter in- journals as the New York Observer, Christian Advocompatibility of slavery with Christianity; they have cate & Journal, Journal of Commerce, Philadelphia rejected with indignation the horrible claim of prop- Christian Observer, &c., &c .- have a fearful resp erty in man, and insisted on the duty of seeing in the bility to meet in this case; for they have not only slave, not a beast or a thing, but 'a man and a broth- denied the sinfulness of holding slaves, but justified er'; they have solemnly protested against the abolition of the marriage institution, the sundering of all ground to the champions of perpetual slavery. No parental and filial ties, the immolation of all human marvel that, under such instructions, a change has rights, the denial of all lawful protection, the violation come over the spirit of the South, and she is now emof all the claims of justice and humanity, among four boldened to insist on the righteousness of slavery,

his complexion or race; they have advocated the duty in the Refuge of Oppression, from the Richmond of immediate repentance and restitution, on the part (Va.) South. Ridiculous as they are, and contemptof the nation, and of instantly breaking every yoke, uous and abusive in manner, they unquestionably iland letting the oppressed go free; they have shown lustrate the spirit which is cherished throughout the that policy as well as principle demands the substitu- South toward New England, and her free institutions.

In our next number, we shall publish, from the tion for enforced concubinage, the reign of good will manuscript, an able and timely sermon on Revivalby SAMUEL JOHNSON,

The letter of our friend Susan B. Anthony came

Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, of Philadelphia, is -having had his arm (which was badly mutilated, a the question of climate or soil having nothing to do few days since, by a patent cutting machine) amputadent assumption, that the slaves are contented and hope of saving his life. It is a heart-rending case.

A USEFUL SOCIETY OF INQUIRY In a recent number of THE LIBERATOR, We pub. lished a letter from Margaretta, Erie Co., Ohio pressing a good deal of disappointment at the appearance, in our columns, of an account of the formation of the Society of Inquiry in that place, to, gether with some of its proceedings, and a notice of the lectures delivered in M. by John M. Langston of Ohio, and Charles C. Burleigh of Connecticut. the letter seemed to us somewhat exacting, we, appended a few notes to it, stating that it was impossible for us to find room for all the communication forwarded to us, however interesting or acceptable and that we reserved to ourselves the right to inser or exclude such, according to our best judgment, deal, ing impartially with all; and adding, that the parnot been received by us. On a fresh examin a huge mass of manuscript which has been according lating on our hands, we unexpectedly find the co munication aforesaid, which, having been received a a time when it was impossible for us to give it and attention, was laid away to be examined at a more convenient season'; and so, passing from our mind we supposed it had failed to reach us

Still excessively crowded for space, we find it im long to insert in our paper, and can only give the substance of it for the gratification of friends in quarter. Four years ago, the Society of Inquiry was formed

in Margaretta, composed of conservative and progres sive elements. The first winter was spent mai the discussion of questions of expediency, to avoidance of all reformatory subjects. Until this winter, the Society had not acquired sufficient free dom and independence to invite those who have distinguished themselves as reformers to lecture be it: but it was determined to extend to such an invi tation, in order that the people might hear and judge for themselves. Accordingly, Mrs. Swift of Oberlin C. C. Burleigh, J. M. Langston, Parker Pillsbury, L. Remond, L. A. Hine, and others, were invited to speak on such subjects as they might choose to select

The opening lectures were given by Mr. Langta one of the best educated and most eloquent orators in the land :- the first on . The Qualification of the Pulpit Orator,' in the course of which he keenly satirized the great mass of those who claim to be 'called of God' to preach the gospel, but shore bread and butter than about saving the souls of men -some noble exceptions to the contrary, such a Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Parker, and others, Their philanthropy, he said, seldem reached beyond the narrow circle of their own friends, while the neglected to advocate the cause of an oppressed and down-trodden race in the land, denying any nearer relation to them than that of Adam

At the close of the lecture, a Rev. D. D. arose, and said he must enter his disclaimer against what Mr. Langston had said with reference to ministers no preaching against slavery; as he had himself preached against it twice in two years! Mr. Langston asker him how often, during that time, he had preached against 'the exceeding sinfulness of sin'! This retort was so effectual as to cause his speedy withdraw from the house.

The second lecture by Mr. Langston was given on Sunday forenoon. A strenuous attempt was made to divert people from hearing him, by word being sent byterian meeting-house, which was adjacent to the hall; and the bell was rung and tolled with speci emphasis to that end. But, in spite of this device the people would go to hear the glowing and inspired and a half testified to the eloquence of his speech an the worth of his effort. A unanimous vote of thanks was passed, expressive of their high esteem for h character and warm appreciation of his labors.

Mrs. Swift, of Oberlin, was the next lecturer. Si of low abuse and base misrepresentation on the pa of the enemies of that noble cause, were very suc ful. The writer says- She will be long remember in our community as a popular lecturer, and a notific

'The next messenger of good to us,' says the wi ter, 'was Charles C. Burleigh, of Connect came into our vicinity, by invitation of the Society Inquiry, four weeks ago last Friday, and lectured in ry matters. He went from here to Clyde, according to previous appointment, to speak on Sunday, when he is said to have had three very excellent meeting on that day. arrangement, he went to Bellevue, Cook's Comen, Monroeville and Norwalk; returning to Castalia time to lecture on Saturday evening, a week after h first lecture. The subject on that evening was, "I right of labor to that which it produces." He dwell at considerable length on the proposition, that here production constitutes the only valid title to properly. In this able argument, while he made the laboring man more proud of the inheritance God had give him, in his capacity to produce, he wholly scattered from the mind of every attentive hearer, every lit gering thought in favor of slavery.

· By special request, Mr. Burleigh devoted most d the time of the following Sunday to a presentation and defence of the principles of Natural Religion. We shall attempt no description of those lecture for, so full of the sacredness of truth and religion were they, that any thing short of a full and complete report would fail to give any thing like a proper conception of them. But this we can say, that many, indeed, not all, who heard them have, to-day, a high er and clearer conception of God, of truth, of t worth and importance of life, and of the upward was to immortality, than ever before. We think we shall not be considered as doing any injustice to the able lecturers who preceded Mr. Burleigh in their labors of good among us, when we say that never before has there been, in our region, such an exhibition of peattrating and enlightening intellectual and moral posts as was displayed by Mr. Burleigh, especially in his lectures on Natural Religion.

Many are saying that he must spend at least a yest in our county, as soon as his present engagements & the East expire. At all events, he is to come and help us a few weeks next fall.

A series of spirited resolutions was adopted by the Societyof Inquiry, but we have room only for the last -as follows :-

Resolved, That, in view of the able and unting efforts of Mr. Charles C. Burleigh, of Conne to inform us with regard to the great principles d anti-slavery and of true morality, we shall ever the ish his memory with the highest sentiments of regard, and with true affection.

OPINIONS OF 'THE REVIVAL' From a friend in Central New York, who is both ! preacher and a doer of righteous

· Revivalism is now exciting general attention, though not affecting our numbers materially here. Think d a Buchanan Democrat, - an ex-judge, and long an advocate of the Fugitive Slave Bill and of Rum, -rup ning about the streets with a mouth full of tobacco, to save his neighbors' souls! telling them, 'If religion's good for me, it will be good for you'! Such an out we have here, in good and regular standing in the Church-a pillar.'

From a friend in Eastern New York :-

· Was ever before so general a religious panie! And was ever before a more satanic play introduced upos the boards of the National Capitol, than is in progress

APR

for April, tha been recently subject : Ho man, with re United States in this coun value than a Slavery cause his denomina cause, he is American S British soil, i the scrupulou to give any o fence even ommunity, reading the Travellers [i ason, and l principles in ter did not th t out on the so much ea Mr. Carper

haritable per of hard lang rank, extollin he extravage ng bad taste sting again themselves u tate of publi atalism as nd proving pen foes. F. ing rather nti-Slavery rest and mo excite gen tributions arian channe nay say of A

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REV. R. L. CARPENTER. We learn, by the London Anti-Slavery Reporter for April, that 'the Rev. R. L. Carpenter, B. A., has ently delivering a lecture on the following How American Slavery affects an Englishwith recollections of a year's travels in the ted States.' As Mr. Carpenter, during his sojourn this country, proved to be of no more force or due than a wet rag or a piece of dough to the Anti-Slavery cause, and made companionship with those of omination (Unitarian) most inimical to that use, he is peculiarly well-fitted to describe 'how an Slavery affects an Englishman,' not on British soil, but in America. Those who remember scrupulous care evinced by him, while here, not give any countenance to the Abolitionists, nor any of the direct even to the most pro-slavery portion of the unity, will find it difficult to repress a smile on ding the following admonition from his lips :-Travellers [in the United States] ought to use their eason, and know how to observe, and not put their les in abeyance. It is a pity that Mr. Carpenar did not think of this at the right time, and carry ant on the right side of the Atlantic. But then -it to much easier to preach than to practice!

Mr. Carpenter is one of those soft-spoken, absurdly aritable persons, with little moral discernment and a moral courage, who are ever reprobating the use hard language 'as applied to sinners of the first k, extolling a false catholicity of spirit, deploring extravagance of reformers, regarding as in shock ng bad taste the treatment of David by Nathan, proesting against offensive personalities, and priding enselves upon their moderation; yet ever daubing with untempered mortar, conforming to the average state of public opinion, indulging in a cheap sentialism as a substitute for unbending principle, nd proving more detrimental to a struggling reformon foes. For several years past, he has evinced any rather than a friendly interest in the American Anti-Slavery Society, by his complicity with its bitto excite general prejudice against it, and to direct ibutious to its treasury into mercenary and secalready sufficiently large to render any augmentation | Rule as the sum of our duties. of it altogether superfluous.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY.

The Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society held a quarterly meeting in Davis's Hall, at Plymouth, on Fast lowing list of officers for the year ensuing:-April 15th,-the President, BOURNE SPOONER, he chair. Meetings were held during the forenoon, afternoon, and evening. Though the commodious hall was not crowded, as it should have been, ndance was highly intelligent and respectable, and a most gratifying interest was manifested in the roceedings throughout. The following resolutions were submitted for discussion by Mr. Garrison :-

Resolved. That the annual proclamation of the Governor of this Commonwealth, for the popular observance of a day of fasting and prayer, is not the ition of the fast approved by God under the d dispensation, (Isaiah, 58th chapter,) nor by Christ under the new, (Matthew, 5th chapter,) but simply a nagisterial act, without vitality or significance, far ore to be 'honored in the breach than in the ob-

Resolved, That a revival of religion which takes no mizance of the wrongs of the imbruted slavesich has no controversy with their enslavers, but with their uncompromising advocates-which aves every popularly accepted sin unchallenged and opposed, nay, which readily connives at its perpen-which decries personal righteousness, and talks only of the righteousness of one who was cru-cified as a blasphemer eighteen hundred years agowhich is well pleasing to pulpit recreancy, church ruption, sectarian exclusiveness, political self-seekng, and pro-slavery brutality __ which inculcates false ews of God, of his government, and of the philosoy of salvation-is a revival to be denounced as dee and spurious; and such is manifestly the ent revival of religion which is sweeping like an mic through the country.

olved, That in the removal of Edward Greeley ng from the office of Judge of Probate for Suffolk anty, for his contumacious violation of a wholesome hy, and their Northern tools. Nevertheless,

Resolved, That if it be unbecoming and revolting a Probate Judge to fill any office, under the U. S. ament, whereby he may be called upon to return fucitive slave to bondage, it is equally unbecoming and revolting for Massachusetts to allow a Slave issioner to exist on her soil; and, therefore, that it is morally binding upon the people to declare, that henceforth no such office shall be tolerated, and human being put on trial before any tribunal in is State, to determine whether he is a fugitive

om slavery, or the property of another. Resolved, That to secure this desirable and rightous end, the friends of impartial freedom should give selves, with all zeal and earnestness, to the work f circulating petitions, and disseminating light on he subject, until it shall be the decree of the people hat every fugitive slave touching the soil of Massahusetts shall instantly become free, against all power of pursuit or reclamation, let the consequences be

Resolved, That this is simply a proposition for the nforcement of the first article of the Bill of Rights. which declares that 'all men are born free and equal,' and have certain natural, essential, and inherent rights; among which may be reckoned the right of joying and defending their rights and liberties, aciring, possessing and protecting property; and, in ne, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and

Resolved, That they are to be ranked among Southern slave-hunters and kidnappers, who are for allowing Massachusetts to remain slave-hunting ground, in any pretence whatever; as such a license is to involve the State in the blood and guilt of the slave system, and to subject it to divine retribution as an accomplice in perpetuating 'the sum of all villanies.'

Mr. Garrison and Mr. Remond were the principal epeakers, and their remarks evidently gave high satisfaction. The difference between a true and a ceremonial fast-between a genuine and a spurious revival of religion-was very clearly set forth, and their earnest enforcement of the duty of making Massachusetts free to every fugitive slave who touches her soil, found a hearty response in the bosom of those who were present.

BOURNE SPOONER. President. SAMUEL DYER, Sec'y.

WORCESTER CO. NORTH A. S. SOCIETY. The annual meeting of the Worcester county (North) Anti-Slavery Society was held in the Town Hall in Leominster, on Fast Day, April 15th, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., and continuing through the afternoon and evening, President Joel Smith in the chair. The Secretary being absent, George F.

Colburn was chosen Secretary pro tem.
On motion, the Chair appointed Wm. Clement of lownsend, Isaac Smith of Leominster, Mrs. Ober of of Sterling, a committee to nominate officers for the

of Boston, J. A. Howland of Worcester, Mr. Barrett FRIEND GARRISON;

minster, a Finance Committee.

and then contrasted the teachings of the Bible with move the objections of the third class of objectors.

elucidating the proposition that thought is the con-slavery, there can be no reasonable doubt. It would, trolling element in all communities, and advocating at least, remove the complicity of the now nominally Fast Days in their true sense, and maintaining that free States in this God-daring crime, and if no surer the mission of Christianity in this age is to raise up or better remedy can be brought to light, it shall have the down-trodden.

ed the following resolutions :-

conversion of Massachusetts.

can Religion, inasmuch as it is a religion that for two centuries has lived on terms of fraternization through the federal Constitution, and the laws passed and fellowship with that sum of all villanies, Ameri- by Congress. can slavery, can excite no feelings of respect or hope in the mind of the slaves, or of the advocates of his rights, but only of grief and gloomy forebodings, and ical Abolitionists' that, strictly construed, according should stimulate all friends of pure and undefiled re- to 'the plain sense and intention of the instrument,' tarian channels. It is of little consequence what he ligion, and all lovers of humanity, to a Revival of notwithstanding it always has been, and is most likemay say of American Slavery abroad; it is fortunate their efforts to counteract this revived wickedness, and ly to be, administered on your theory. Now, if I err, use of cmancipation that his residence is not for the overthrow of this religion, atheistic to the God as to the anti-slavery character of the federal Constithis ide of the Atlantic. The number of go-be- who made of one blood all the nations of the earth, tution, and am correct as to the sovereignty of the on the said empty sentimentalists in this country is and infidel to that Christ who gave us the Golden States, (which I think you hold,) then it is the solemn

that no man shall ever be tried on her soil as to States act as they may in sustaining slavery, she, bewhether or no he is a slave.

The Committee on Nominations reported the fol-

President-JOEL SMITH, of Leominster. Vice Presidents-J. T. EVERETT, of Princeton Moses Smith, of Holden; B. Snow, Jr., of Fitchburg; Rev. WM. P. TILDEN, of Fitchburg.

Secretary-Rev. Stephen Barker, of Leominster. Treasurer-George Miles, of Westminster. Directors-E. A. Merrick, of Princeton; James A. Mrs. F. H. Drake of Leominster; Mrs. A. W. For-

The report was accepted and adopted. Rev. Stephen Barker declining, George F. Colburn

was chosen in his place. The resolutions were ably discussed by Messrs. Howland and Phillips, also by Rev. Mr. Barker, who,

JOEL SMITH, President. GEORGE F. COLBURN, Secretary.

to a friend :and able essays as published in The Liberator, and the treedom of its hills! When I return again, I shall perhaps love it more dearly than ever. Do you know that two of the brightest, most sunshiny (is not that tautology?) years of my life, since I have reached womanhood, were spent in New England? Dear old New York and I was serted to support the same doctrine. The constitution of Massachusetts (as well as those of other er States) asserts the sovereignty of the State, and rewarded by Him who looks with approbation on every support that their names have been entered by the recording angel in an imperishable record, and that they will be rewarded by Him who looks with approbation on every support that their names have been entered by the recording angel in an imperishable record, and that they will be rewarded by Him who looks with approbation on every support that the property of the state, and the state of the property of the state of the England? Dear old New England! It was there claims the allegiance of its citizens in the most unkindness encompassed my path; it was there kind equivocal language which its framers could select, as voices made their music in my ear. The home of my will be seen by reference to that instrument. voices made their music in my ear. The home of my childhood, the burial-place of my kindred, is not as dear to me as New England.

That there are individuals in these parties who deny the sovereignty of the States is conceded, but their Jam dear to me as New England.

been travelling nearly four years, and have been in allegiance is absolutely ridiculous. For instance, the been travelling nearly four years, and have been in law of the Commonwealth, originating in his unjust continuous and the Legislature have faithfully executed the will of the recorder of Marganay and the restment of colored people of the recorder of Marganay and the restment of colored people of Marganay and the restment of colored people of Marganay and Marganay and the results as a sounterly maculous. For instance, the National Era of the 31st of December, 1857, says—OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

The State government, being supreme within its limits, is sovereign. The federal government, being supreme within its, its, is sovereign. The state government, being supreme within its limits, its sovereign. The federal government, being supreme within its limits, its sovereign. The federal government, being supreme within its limits, its sovereign. ed. I have been insulted in several railroad preme within it Now, was not that brave and noble? As a matter of through the limited sovereignty derived from themcourse, I did not. Some one interfered, and asked or requested that I might be permitted to sit in a corner. I did not move, but kept the same seat. When I States.'

I have met, of course, with kindness among indi-

for their own improvement and elevation.

would have done honor to the best dramatic associa- owe their State government allegiance?

Another friend who was present says-

Indian's Visit; Tobin's elegant comedy of the Honey cwn will and pleasure."

ods adopted by the Club for its mental improvement. says: 'In short, several sovereign and independent As members at the weekly meetings, both ladies and States may unite themselves together by a perpetual minster, B. Snow, Jr. of Fitchburg, Mrs. Breck gentlemen vary the exercises with readings, essays, confederacy, without each in particular ceasing to be

On motion, the Chair appointed Wendell Phillips THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

of Concord, Rev. Stephen Barker of Leominster, Mrs.
F. H. Drake of Leominster, a Business Committee.
Mr. Howland read a letter from C. K. Whipple, of Boston, regretting his inability to be present.

The Chair appointed Calvin Cook of Leominster, show the first class of objectors the feasibility of the Mr. Eveleth of Princeton, and C. P. Nichols of Leo- measure, and to convince the second class that secession does not necessarily incur the penalties of rebel-Mr. Howland read from the 58th chapter of Isaiah, lion. The establishment of these will necessarily re-

Wendell Phillips then addressed the Convention, necessary; but that it would effect the abolition of my cordial support. Having been reared in the po-Mr. Phillips, from the Business Committee, report- litical school of the venerable Thomas Jefferson, I never doubted the absolute and incontestible right of Resolved, That the highest political duty of American citizens, and the surest method of saving Kansas, and stopping the spread of slavery and the aggresand stopping the spread of slavery and the spread of slavery and slavery and slavery and slavery aggresand stopping the spread of slavery and slavery and slavery and slavery and slavery aggresand slavery and slavery aggresand slavery and slavery aggresand slavery and slavery aggresand slavery aggresand slavery and slavery aggresand slavery aggresand slavery aggressive slavery aggressive slavery aggressive slavery aggressive slavery aggressive slavery and slavery aggressive slavery agg sions of the Slave Power, is to cease to do the evil of tion, and every argument I have seen or heard adcontinuing in partnership with the slaveholders,-a vanced on the other side, have only tended to deepen union which gives them all the power they possess for aggression and extension, as well as for holding their Measures of 1850' opened my eyes, doubted the revictims, -and learning to do the well of using their sponsibility of the people of the free States to both power for the relief and protection of the slave, which God and man for the existence of slavery, be the na they have so long used to plunder and destroy him.

Resolved, That in the recent removal of Judge Lorfederal government is a consolidated national governing from the judicial position which he has so long ment, then the people of the free States, as compo disgraced, we recognize the triumph of a progressive nent parts of the nation, are responsible for the exisanti-slavery sentiment, rising above and controlling tence of slavery as a national crime. If, on the other party politics, which gives us cause of rejoicing, and hand, the federal government is the agent of the sovhopefully renewing and continuing our efforts for the erign States, and rests upon them as the grantors of all its trust powers, still the free States, as sovereign Resolved, That the present Revival of the Ameri-

duty of Massachusetts to sever promptly her connection Resolved, That we claim of Massachusetts to enact with this blood-stained Union. Because, let her coing sovereign, is bound by every tie which unites men as a universal brotherhood, to sever her connection with this legalized crime. Massachusetts is thus infinitely more culpable than if she were a part of one nation, because, asserting her sovereignty in her fundamental law, she necessarily denies any superior but God, who will require of her people the full exercise of the sovereignty which she claims in ceasing to op-

press His children. The 'Radical Abolition' party utterly deny the White, of Hubbardston; A. A. Bent, of Gardner; sovereignty of the States, not because it is necessary to sustain their correct views of the anti-slavery chabush, of Westminster; Mrs. Margaret P. Snow, of racter of the federal Constitution, but because the admission of this doctrine would necessarily restrain the federal government from imbruing its hands in the blood of the people of such States as might deem their Measrs. Eaton and Cook, and others, of the Universal best interests to be secured by secession. Every other party asserts, in some form, its sovereignty. though in favor of political action, is strongly and by endorsing the Vermont and Kentucky resolutions Hadwin, John W. Barrett, Francis M. Mitchell, and earnestly in favor of any action which will work for which it concedes to the States to hold slaves upon their sovereignty. Like the Democratic party, it for- ly done by private subscriptions and small public gets to remember that even sovereign States cannot Extracts from a letter of Frances Ellen Watkins legalize crime and injustice, if Judge Blackstone is to give a more detailed account, or name every indi-WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill. good legal authority. The Garrison Abolitionists as- vidual, we wish to express our deeply-felt obligations Oh, how I miss New England,-the sunshine of sert the sovereignty of the States in their numerous its homes and the freedom of its hills! When I re-

Now let me tell you about Pennsylvania. I have non-ensical jargon about a divided sovereignty and

was about to leave, he refused my money, and I threw it down on the car floor, and got out, after I little sum total of sixty-three distinct and separate sovereignties in our system of government. To two had ridden as far as I wished. Such impudence! sovereignties in our system of government. To two of them, (which he calls 'limited sovereignties,') 'the sulted several times. Two men came after me in one State governments and the United States government,' he asserts that the people of Massachusetts owe allegiance. Now, if both of these 'limited soverviduals and families; all is not dark in Pennsylva-nia; but the shadow of slavery, oh how drearily it hangs! to obey, while he admits me to be a component part of an unlimited sovereignty-the people of the State-THE HISTRIONIC CLUB. The above is the name of the source of all power? Again, suppose Massachuliterary association, recently formed in this city, by a setts, whose citizens Dr. Bailey asserts to be sovereign, few of the most enterprising colored men and women, acting through a State Convention of her sovereign people, should secede from the Union, and establish a In their meetings, original compositions or choice government based on the natural, inherent and inaliselections from the best authors are read by both male enable rights of man to 'life, liberty, and the pursuit and female members. A short time since, 'The His- of happiness,' will Dr. Bailey assert that the 'limited trionic' gave a public exhibition at Chapman Hall, and sovereignty—the United States government,' can all who had the good fortune to witness the represen-righteously determine that the citizens of Massachutations agree in the opinion that the performances setts owe it allegiance, while he admits that they also

tion in Boston. This was followed, a few evenings Allegiance can be due to but one sovereign, let that since, by a lecture from William C. Nell, the presi- be what it or reside where it may; and neither Dr. dent of the Club, and the reading of an original Bailey nor any other political quack can sustain the poem by Geo. L. Ruffin. The lecture was well writabsurd proposition. To state such a proposition is to ten, and finely delivered, and the poem seemed to give refute it in the estimation of every inquiring mind. general satisfaction. May the example set by the members of this Association be followed by the colored discovery of sixty-three distinct sovereignties in one people in other places; for, after all, the most efficient complex system of government, for there can be no work that the colored people of Boston can do for the doubt that he is the original discoverer. How vague liberation of the Southern slave is to educate them- and uncertain is this absurd claim for the sovereignty selves, and by thier own moral worth demand respect of governments over the people, when compared with from the whites, and an acknowledgment of the equal- the following bold and manly declaration of the auity of mankind, without regard to color, clime, or thor of Junius: 'The power of king, lords and com-W. W. B. mons is not an arbitrary power. They are the trustees, not the owners of the estate. The fee simple is in us. They cannot alienate, they cannot waste. 'The Exhibition of the Histrionic Club, at Chap- When we say that the legislature is supreme, we mean man Hall, was a very interesting and successful occa- that it is the highest power known to the Constitusion. The details of appropriate costuming, stage busi- tion: that it is the highest in comparison with the ness, and general rendering of the characters, elicited other subordinate powers established by the laws. In high commendations from the large and intelligent this sense the word supreme is relative, not absolute. circle present. Many of the scenes were design- The power of the legislature is limited, not only by painted by members of the Club-which, the general rules of natural justice, and the welfare of with the whole paraphernalia, reflected much credit the community, but by the forms and principles of our on their artistic and mechanical genius.

The pieces performed were as follows:—'A sketch we must admit that kings, lords and commons have prepared for the occasion by a member, entitled The no rule to direct these resolutions but merely their

Moon, with scenes from the Hunchback, Four Sisters,
Perfection, and Raising the Wind.

This dramatic department is but one of the methcurately as if the model had been before him. He and discussions, and thus far their efforts have proved very encournging to themselves and others.'

a perfect State. They will form together a federal republic; the deliberations in common will offer no

violence to the sovereignty of each member, though they may, in certain respects, put some restraint upor the exercise of it, in virtue of voluntary engagements. A person does not cease to be free and independent, when he is obliged to fulfil the engagements into which he has very willingly entered."

That the people, in forming a Constitution as the hasis of a government, do not part with their sovereignty, is clear, if that Constitution ought to be referred back to them for approval. How then can the government, inaugurated under that Constitution, be ever a 'limited sovereignty'?

Now, with due deference to the opinions of others it seems to me that the advocates of 'no union with slaveholders' ought to define the mode of action by which they expect to sever this Union.

There are two ways to effect this; one by rebellion, the other by the peaceable remedy of secession, by each State for itself, on its own sovereign responsibility. The former admits the right of the federal govern ment to quell and punish the rebels. The latter, being based on the inherent right of the people of every State, Commonwealth, or nation, to self-government, as laid down in the Declaration of American Independence, neither knows nor acknowledges any superior but God.

JEFFERSON.

It is generally known in this place and its vicinity, that Cornelia W. Reed, who has just been ransomed from Southern slavery, is now with her friends on this Island. The family take this method to publicly express their deep-felt gratitude to all who have aided in accomplishing an end so long and anxiously desired by many fervent hearts. The amount demanded and paid was one thousand dollars, nearly one half of which was raised in England by the subscription and efforts of Henry and Anna H.

We regret that so many of the poble men and we have the several sessions of the Convention. It is generally known in this place and its vicinity, nearly one half of which was raised in England by the subscription and efforts of Henry and Anna H. Richardson, members of the Society of Friends, in withheld from us kind words of recognition and en-Richardson, members of the Society of Friends, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Miss Hilditch of Shrewsbury. Our friend Mr. Christopher C. Hussey, of this town, to whom we wish to express our obligations, commenced a correspondence on the subject with their faith in the everlasting principles of justice, that their faith in the everlasting principles of justice, that ransom of Cornelia's mother, also recently purchased, soliciting further aid in the righteous case. This was immediately responded to by an interesting and feel-ting letter, now in possession of Mr. Hussey, followed by others, and he are effect which results in the right-time state of the communications for the Communications for the Communications. by others, and by an effort which resulted in the raising and sending to this country \$481 through Mr. Lewis Tappan of New York. For this great assisour heartfelt thanks and deepest gratitude. We also feel particularly grateful to Dr. T. C. Worth, of Wilmington, N. C., Joseph T. Tillinghast, Wm. C. Taber and Mathew Howland and Pools N. W. and Mathew Howland and Rachel Howland of New Bedford, Mass., Wm. Shaler, D. D., of Portland Me., Rev. J. S. Bronson, of Hyannis, Mass., to the Barnstable Baptist Association, Rev. Mr. Steer and others, of the Free-Will Baptist denomination, Rev. Mr. Woodbury and others, of the Unitarian denomination, Rev. Messrs. Walcott, Edwards and others, o the Congregational denomination, Rev. Mr. Snow and others, of the Methodist order, Messrs. Wm. R. Meader and Co., and other gentlemen, of Boston, Rev ist order, Rev. Mr. Pollard and others, of the Taun-The ton Baptist Association, Colonel Borden, of Fall Riv-Democratic party asserts the sovereignty of the States er, and to the Honorable Selectmen, and Messrs. Wm. publican party asserts it, and bases the absurd right taken, and the labor they have performed, in raising the balance of the required sum. This has been most collections; and while it would occupy too much space to each one who has aided, as if specified, to invoke upon them the blessings of those who were ready to ery effort to ameliorate the condition of down-trodden and suffering humanity, and who has said, that For the crying of the poor, and the sighing of the 11 months. trodden and suffering humanity, and who has said,

JAMES E. CRAWPORD AND FAMILY. Nantucket, Fab. 15, 1858.

e good service to the struggling cause of freedom cars. The other day, in attempting to ride in one of each State, being the source of all power in either, lege graduate. For the last three years, he had been ughout the land—as is clearly indicated by the the city cars, after I had entered, the conductor came the city cars, after I had entered, the conductor came to me, and wanted me to go out on the platform.

In other day, in attempting to ride in one of the accountant of Messrs. Morey, Ober & Co., now the accountant of Messrs. Morey & Smith, glass-ware merchants, 5 and 7 Hauther to me, and wanted me to go out on the platform. Morey & Smith, glass-ware merchants, o and recovery and efficiency won for him the deepest respect of his employers. They loved him for his inspect of his employers. They loved him for his inspect of his employers. They loved him for his inspect of his employers. They loved him for his inspect of his employers. They loved him for his inspect of his employers. They loved him for his inspect of his employers. They loved him for his inspect of his employers. They loved him for his inspect of his employers. They loved him for his inspect of his employers. They loved him for his inspect of his employers. They loved him for his inspect of his employers. They loved him for his inspect of his employers. They loved him for his inspect of his employers. They loved him for his inspect of his employers. They loved him for his inspect of his employers. ate deportment, and his unswerving fidelity to their Autobiography of a Female Slave, interests. He inspired every acquaintance with confidence in him, as one disposed to deal justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly. Doing right and advocating the truth was his religion, his piety, his Christianity. Though educated in a profound respect for the evangelical sects of religionists, he was often the evangelical sects of religionists, he was often the state of the heard to express contempt for a seventh-day religion, and empty forms and empty words. Nothing was so offensive to him as cant, pretence, hypocrisy; and in nothing was this so offensive to him as in religion. He seemed incapable of insincerity himself, and when he met persons of about equal proportions of colorable. He seemed incapable of insincerity himself, and when he met persons of about equal proportions of colorphobia and pietistical profession, it was difficult to repress his emotions of mingled pity and disgust. As an evidence of his moral courage and discrimination, we dence of his moral courage and discrimination, we are represented by the color of the Anti-Slavery Bazaar, the courage and discrimination, we are represented by the color of the Anti-Slavery Bazaar, the color of the Antiwill just name the fact of his recently subscribing for the unpopular paper called the Pleasure Boat. He was a Progressive. Being of a skin a shade darker Slavery Mob, Wendell Phillips's Review of Spooner, than some of the race, his character for purity and intelligence was a perpetual rebuke of the prevailing stupid prejudice against color.

We are glad to be able to say, that his wife was worthy such a husband, whose graduation to a higher school of wisdom and goodness (a matter of rejoicing considered in reference to him) has filled her heart with bitter anguish, solaced only by the reflection that he is now blest with better teachers and finer opportunities for improvement.

every attention possible in his brief sickness, paid to his memory the sad tribute of respect when he had departed, and did what could be done to console the bereaved. If merchants generally were of this character, we should soon hear the last of the prevalent unjust and vile persecution of the colored man. . .

Music. The following pieces, published by OLIVER Dirson & Co., 277 Washington street, Boston, have just been received by us :-

Euterpe. Grande valse brillante, composée pour the piano par F. W. Smith. Flora. One hundred jugendstücke für das piano, mponirt von Charles Mayer.

March de la reine. Pour le piano, par J. Ascher Also, the following songs :-Jessie Brown, or the Highland Rescue. An inci-

music by John Blockly. Three little kittens lost their mittens. Arranged as a song or duet by Comus. 'Willie and I.' Taken by permission of Messrs. J. P. Jewett & Co., from the Sabbath School Concer

Hymns, a beautiful collection of juvenile music. My happy fireside. Song and chorus by H. Avery The Boudoir. A collection of favorite songs by various authors.

CONTRIBUTIONS in A. S. Society through Abby K. Fost Wm. Washburn, Boston, W. F. Richardson, " S. G. B., W. D. Haskell, Neal Dow, Portland, Me., Susan J. Newhall, Portland, Me., Mary S. Mountfort, PLEDGES.

A. J. Grover, Earleville, Pa., 20 00
Arad Gilbert, Fall River,
Mary B. F. Curtis, Rochester, N. H., 5 00
W. Claffin, Boston,
Wm. Sparrell, 4 5 00 Will the Standard please copy?

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Quincy, to spread information on the Slavery question in the Middle States, Collections at Union Village, N. Y., Do. West Ghent, " Do. Mellenville, "Osamuel J. May, Syracuse, N. Y., for Tract fund, 0 William Crow, Montezuma, Iowa, for do, 2 FRANCIS JACKSON.

Mrs. Richardson, about nine months ago, acknowledging our gratitude for her great kindness and philanthropy in raising and sending \$500 towards the
lanthropy in raising and sending \$500 towards the

dressed to Susan B. Anthony, Anti-Slavery Office, 138 Nassau street, New York.

NOTICE .- CHARLES C. BURLEIGH is an

HENRY C. WRIGHT will lecture in Hope dale on Sunday, May 2, forenoon and after

WM. LLOYD GARRISON will lecture in the Free Church at Groveland, on Saturday evening next, and on Sunday, afternoon and evening, Apri 24th and 25th, on reformatory subjects.

American Anti-Slavery Society, will speak at NORTH BEVERLY, on Sunday nex, April 25th.

• SITUATIONS WANTED .- Several you colored men want situations in stores and dwellin houses. One who has learned the pegging shoe but ness is anxious to acquire a knowled Apply to of sewing work. WM. C. NELI

PLACE WANTED .- A gentleman in the vicinity of Boston, having under guardianship a colored lad from the South, aged 16 years, is desirous of securing for him the opportunity of learning either the carpenter's or the bricklayer's trade. Any one

TREES AND PLANTS. A Catalogue of the upon them the blessings of those who were ready to choicest Fruit and Flowering Trees, Shrubs, Roses, perish, and to express thus publicly our belief that their names have been entered by the recording analysis ages paid to New York.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass Mch26 7w

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS. THE following important and able works on Slavery are for sale at this office. The price of each, as well as that for which it will be forwarded

DIED-In this city, April 7th, very suddenly, Mr. by mail, is given below :-Price. By mail. The United States Constitution a Pro-Sla-

SOCIETY are furnished gratuitously.

For any of the above, apply to Samuel May, Jr., or Robert F. Wallout, 21 Cornhill, Boston.

Hopedale Home School.

ON account of the premature closing of the Winter Term of this Institution, occasioned by sickness among the pupils, the next (Summer) Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, April 21, two weeks in advance of the usual time, and continue twelve the proper to say, that his employers gave him very attention possible in his brief sickness, paid to issue acceptance. For information, address

WM. S. HAYWOOD, ABBIE S. HAYWOOD, Hopedale, Milford, Mass., March 29, 1858.

Speech by Theodore Parker.

THE PRESENT ASPECT OF SLAVERY IN
AMERICA, and the Immediate Duty of the
North: A Speech delivered in the Hall of the State
House, before the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Convention, on Friday night, January 29, 1868. By
Theodorf Parker. Price, 17 cents. Just published, and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 14 Bromfield street. ed, and to seed the field street.

Also, for sale as above, all of Mr. Parker's works, either in pamphlet form, or bound in cloth.

Mch26 tf

Representative Women.

dent of Lucknow. The poem by J. E. Carpenter, the THIS magnificent group includes the Portraits

LUCRETIA MOTT. MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, LYDIA MARIA CHILD, HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, ANTOINETTE L. BROWN.

For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill v WM. C. NELL. Price, \$1.

IT IS NOT A DYE! MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S

WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER

Hair Dressing. THE ONLY PREPARATIONS THAT HAVE A EUROPEAN REPUTATION!!

THE Restorer, used with the Zylobalsamum or Dressing, cures diseases of the hair or scalp, and RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR!
The Zylobalsamum or Dressing alone is the best

The Zytobalsanum or Dressing atone is the best hair dressing extent for young or old.

We take pleasure in presenting the following undeniable proofs that these are the best preparations either in Europe or America. They contain no deleterious ingredients—do not soil or stain anything. GREAT BRITAIN. REV. W. B. THORNELO, Prescot, Lancashire, says-' Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer

and Zylobalsamum are perfect marvels. After using them six weeks, my extremely gray hair is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied it is not a dye.'

REV. MRS. E. C. ANDRUS, for many years Missionary to Hayti, now of Martinsburgh, N. Y. The climate having seriously affected her hair and scalp says, 'I have derived much benefit from the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. I have tried various other remedies for my hair, but never anything that so materially and permanently benefitted me, as has Mrs. S. A. Al-

J. H. EATON, Pres. Union Unic., Tenn. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum but very irregularly, but, notwithstanding, its influence was distinctly visible. The falling off of hair ceased, and my locks, which were quite gray, restored to their original black.'

REV. H. V. DEGAN, Ed. Guide to Holiness,' Roston, Mass. 'That Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum promotes the growth of the hair where baldness has commenced, we now have the evidence of our own eyes.'

REV. J. A. H. CORNELL, Cor. Sec. B'd Educ'n N. Y. City. 'I procured Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorative and Zylobalsamum for a relative. I am happy to say it prevented the falling off of the hair, and restored it, from being gray, to its natural glossy and beautiful black.'

REV. JNO. E. ROBIE, Ed. ' Chr. Adv.,' Buffalo, N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum are the best hair preparations I have ever known. They have restored my hair to its original color. REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, N. Y. 'I am happy to

bear testimony to the value and efficacy of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, and also to acknowledge its curing my grayness and baldness.'

REV. GEO. M. SPRATT, Agt. Bap. Penn. Pub. Soc 'We cheerfully recommend Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.'

REV J. F. GRISWOLD. Washington, N. H. 'Please inform Mrs. — where Mrs. S. A. Al-len's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum can be had in Boston. You may say in my name that I know they are what they purport to be.'

REV. D. T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y. 'My hair has greatly thickened. The same is true of another of my family, whose head we thought would become almost bare. Her hair has handsomely thickened, and has a handsome appearance since using Mrs. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. REV. MOSES THACHER (60 years of age,) Pitcher, N. Y. 'Since using Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Restorer and Zylobalsamum, my hair ceases to fall,

and is restored to its natural color. I am satisfied 'tis nothing like a dve.' REV. AMOS BLANCHARD, Meriden, Ct. 'We think very highly of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's

Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.' REV. S. B. MORLEY, Attleboro', Mass. 'The effeet of Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has been to change the 'crown of glory' belonging to old men, to the original hue of youth. The same is true of others of my acquaint-

ance. REV I P TU ton, S. C. 'The white hair is becoming obviated by new and better hair forming, by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Treas. Am. Bible Union, N. Y. 'I cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous other friends, to Mrs. S. A. Allen's World s Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. The latter I have found superior to anything I ever used."

REV. WM. PORTEUS, Stanwich, Ct. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Word's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum have met my most sanguine expectations in causing my hair to grow where it had fallen.' REV. D. MORRIS, Cross River, N. Y. 'I know of a great many who have had their hair restored by

the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum." REV. JOS. McKEE, N.Y. City. 'Recommends them.' REV. E. EVANS, Delhi, O. 'I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. They have changed my hair to its natural color, and stopped its falling off."

REV. WM. R. DOWNS, Howard, N. Y. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Dressing has no superior. It eleanses the hair and scalp, removes harshness and dryness, and always produces the softness, silkiness and natural gloss so requisite to the human hair.'

REV. C. M. KLINCK, Lewistown, Pa. 'Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum has stopped the falling off of my hair, and caused a new growth.

We might quote from others of the numerous letters we have and are constantly receiving, but we deem the above sufficient to convince the most skeptical that we have at least the best preparations in the world for the hair of the young or old. We manufacture no other preparations. Occupying the large building, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, exclusively for office, salesycom and manufacture, we have no time or time.

of Broome and Elizabeth streets, exclusively for office, salesroom and manufactory, we have no time or inclination to engage in other manufactures.

These are the only preparations exported in any quantity to Europe.

We also would call attention to the fact that we have always avoided all charlatanism. Our preparations are the highest priced, but the cheapest, because it lasts longer, and does more good: the expense, in the end, less than others. We aspire to have the best, not the lowest priced. One bottle of Restorer will last nearly a year. \$1.50 per bottle. Balsam, 374 cents per bottle.

GENUINE

GENUINE Mrs. S. A. Allen's signed in Red Ink to outside wrappers, and in Black Ink to directions pasted on bottles. Restorer bottles are of dark purple glass, with the words, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, 355 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. The Balsam bottles are of green glass, with Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Balsam, 355 Broome Street, New York, blown on them. Circulars around bottles copyrighted. None other is genuine. Signing the name by others is forgery, and will be prosecuted by us as a criminal offence. Some dealers try to sell other preparations on which they make more profit, instead of these; insist on these

Address all letters for information to MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer Depot, NO. 355 BROOME STREET, N. Y.

Sold by nearly every drug and fancy goods dealer

or you'! Such an one

POETRY.

For the Liberator SPRING MUSINGS. I love the Spring-time, as, when a child, I roved o'er the hillside care-free and wild, And gathered the violets blue; Or 'mid the moss sought the May-flower pale, Whose sweet perfume told the joyous tale, That Winter had surely gone!

Or 'neath the apple trees gnarled and old, Saw the rose-hued buds in their beauty unfold, 'Mid the green leaves' glossy screen; And heard the bluebird's joyous trill Chime to the music of the rill, And the robin's song of love.

E'en now I can feel that air so mild, Can scent the flowers, as when a child They seemed so wondrous fair; I can see the cowslip's emerald sheen, With the golden blossoms scattered between Where the meadow brook runs wild.

The tasseled birch, and the alders gay, With their graceful fringe, as in sylvan array They bent o'er the clear bright stream; And the willow, with its silver wand, Bright as if spirits from elfin-land Had made their dwelling there.

What visions of old-time awake with the spring ! The days of our childhood again she doth bring, And the sunshine of youth we can feel: At her touch doth the lyre of memory thrill, And echoes sweet every chord doth fill Voices of days 'lang syne.

The loved and the lost of the long ago, When life was Spring-time, and Hope's bright glow Was warm within the heart; Ere we dwelt in the shadow of grief or care, And bud, and blossom, and earth, and air Were Nature's gifts of joy.

> For the Liberator OH! TO BE A CHILD AGAIN! By the window, very weary, Sat a maiden, still and lone : In her soul it was so dreary, You could hear her spirit moan She had been a brilliant creature,

> Darkness over every feature Told that in her soul 'twas night. Very bright the sun was shining On the grass before the door; Oh, how glad the birds were singing! But they made her heart ache more.

But her eyes had lost their light;

Up from out the shady wildwood Came the sound she loved so well, In her long-lost years of childhood,-Faster then her tears fell. Cooling sound of falling water.

Where her tiny feet would loiter: It was she, that brilliant maiden, Looking back through hollow year

Dashing through the flowery glen.

Mourning, weeping bitter tears Oh, to be a child all sinless, Glad and wild and true once more; A little child in all its freshness, Listening to that torrent's roar!

With a spirit heavy laden,

By the leaping, sparkling waters Stood a maiden—it was morn: What those hollow years had taught her You could see, the night was gone. Calm and joyful-eves how beaming In her childlike truth and love! By that fountain blissful dreaming Of the full, rich life above.

A SONG FOR PHILANTHROPISTS.

BY CARRIE CALDERWOOD Ye men of high and noble aim, Whose motto is, 'The Right,' Ye who are faithful to your trust-To you we speak to-night. "The world is very wide," some say, 'And much there is to do': And, therefore, faint they on the way, Because their ranks are few. But still go on with high reso Work out each noble plan, Remembering that he doeth much, Who doeth all he can.

And you, who strive with earnest hearts. Deem not your labor vain-The bread you on the waters cast, Will come to you again: Wait not for time, ' wait not for tide,' Nor deem that prophets sage Foretold some better distant day-Some far off 'Golden Age.' Then still go on with high resolve, And carry out your plan, Remembering that he doeth much. Who doeth all he can.

That Golden Age true hearts can bring-Hearts true to God and man-Obeying mandates that were given When first the world began, Yield not to selfishness and power-Yield not to worldly might; For, oh! the heart is very strong, When battling for the right. Then still go on with high resolve, And carry out each plan, Remembering that he doeth much, Who doeth all he can.

From the Wisconsin Free Demo TO THE HON. M. STEEVER. O, great Caucasian, with thy lofty brow! Before thy greatness must the nigger bow; The colored skin, the Canaanitish race, With such as thou can have no equal place

Has not the book, which thou dost proudly read, Declared God made of one blood all the breed? So that all nations, dwelling on the earth, Have common origin and equal birth.

Dost thou expect, if e'er thou reachest heaven, To find the lowest seats to niggers given, While all the proud Caucasian race Shall claim of right the most distinguished place? Dost thou deny the negro equal claim To the rich blessing of a Christian name

Or must they, lowly crouching at thy feet, Be satisfied with crumbs, while thou dost eat? At the Lord's table must they show their sense By giving such as thou the precedence? Or in God's house, to make the thing complete,

Most reverently take the nigger's seat? Great wonder of the age! behold, the man Ignores the Christ, and follows Abraham ! But one thing more, if he maintains this wrong He needs to do: Go, follow Brigham Young!

DETHRONE THE WORLD. Dethrone the world-assume the birthright given To be a son of God, an heir of heaven : Dethrone the world, and trample in the dust The laws of fashion, honor, pride, and lust.

wrong.

2. Resolved, That the Sabbatarians must pardon us if, in this matter, we prefer to adhere to the good old faith of the fathers of the Church and of the founders of the Reformation, and after the Bible, choose to rely—rather than on theirs—on the opinions of such men as Luther, Calvin, Melanethon, Milton, Justin Martyr, Tyndale, the martyr, Cranmer, Warburton, Whately, Belsham, Barclay, Dymond, Paley, Penn, Fox, and a host of other pious, learned, and illustrious reformers and theologians, who all believed and taught that the Fourth Commandment, 'Remember the Sabbath day, to it held.' was abregated, and who, without of.

us if with these illustrious theologians and reformers, amusements—as each a sole judge, under God. stituted for the Sabbath, but that the Sabbath, in whole and in part, substantially and circumstantially, ceremonially and morally, both as to the particular day and every other seventh portion of time, is done away; and that the Scriptures not only do not enjoin the observance of Sunday, but expressly forbid the observance of Sunday, but the for the labors of the week begun.

10. Resolved, That we approve of the way in which our German fellow-citizens pass a portion of Sunday, in social gatherings, in innocent sports, in concerts, in dramatic exhibitions, and other innocent amusements, as contributing to the health and invigoration of both mind and body, and preparing day, as holy time; and that whatever is right on any other day, whether it be labor, business of the weak begun.

the day is made holy for the mere day's sake—is stitute for labor, of any kind.

12. Resolved, That in view of these great and Jewish foundation—then I order you to work on it, to do anything that or ride on it, to dance on it, to do anything that shall reprove this encroachment on the Christian only remedy therefor, we say, let public sentiment is the chrosive law, and evidence the shall reprove the same of the chrosical but the chrosical

spirit and liberty.'

5. Resolved, That the Sabbatarians must pardon us if, with the great and good Melancthon, and in the words of the celebrated Angsburg Confession of Faith drawn up by him, and embodying the distinctive doctrines held by all the leading men of the Reformation in Germany, we believe that 'They that think the observation of the Lord's Day was appointed by the authority of the church, instead of the Sabbath, as necessary, are greatly deceived.' The Scripture has abrogated the Sabbath.' If, with Calvin, after Luther, the greatest of the religious reformers, we believe that 'Christians should have nothing to do with a superstitious observance of days.' If, with Barclay, the learned and eloquent expositor of the doctrines of the Friends, we believe that 'We, not seeing any ground in Scripture for it, cannot be so superstitious as to believe that either the Jewish Sabbath continues, or that the first day of the week is the antetype thereof, or the true Christian Sabbath; which, with Calvin, were believe to have a more spiritual sense; and, therefore, we know no moral obligation by the Fourth Commandment, or elsewhere, to keep the first day of the week more than any other, or any holiness inherent in it.' If, with the divine Milton, him who sang 'man's first disobedience,' and 'justified the ways of God to man,' we believe that 'It will be sufficient, in this place, to say no more of Christian liberty than that it sets us free, not only from the bondage of those ceremonies, but also from the forcient, in this place, to say no more of Christian liberty than that it sets us free, not only from the bondage of those ceremonies, but also from the forcible imposition of those circumstances, place and time, in the worship of God: which, though by him commanded in the old law, yet in respect to that verity and freedom which is evangelical, St. Paul comprehends both kind alike, that is to say, both corremony and circumstance, under one and the same contemptuous name of 'weak and beggarly rudiments.' 'By what warrant then our opinions and practices herein are of late turned quite against all other protestants, and that which is to them quite orthodoxal, to us becomes scandalous and punishable by statute, I wish were once again considered; if we mean not to proclaim a schism in this point from the best and most reformed churches abroad.'

If with the learned Belsham, the eminent Unitarian divine, we believe that 'The Fourth Command-right of the protestants, and a schism in this point from the best and most reformed churches abroad.'

15 Whether Sunday is the great Teacher whom they profess to follow—adding lectures on the arts and sciences, and other branches of knowledge, so that the understandings are when set well as the hearts of the people may be enlight ened.

14. Resolved, That the question whether Sunday is holy time or not, cannot, under the government under which we have the happiness to live, be a question for legislation, and we thank God it cannot be. The government under which we live cannot be. The government under which we live cannot be enterly state of knowledge, so that the understandings are well as the earts of knowledge, so that the understandings are well as the earts of knowledge, so that the understandings as well as the learness of knowledge, so that the understandings are well as the earts of knowledge, so that the understandings as well as the earts of knowledge, so that the understandings as well as the earts of knowledge, so that the understandings as well as the earts of knowledge,

the best and most reformed churches abroad.'

If with the learned Belsham, the eminent Unitarian divine, we believe that 'The Fourth Commandment is a precept which has no place in the Christian law, and ought never to be appealed to as an argument for a Sabbatical institution. And it behooves those who think the observation of a day of Sabbatical rest is of such high importance under the Christian dispensation, and who are so loud in their charges against those who deny, or as they call it, profane this imposition. I see none. The old Sabbath is expressly repealed, and no new one enjoined in its stead: always, however, keeping in mind the very obvious and important distinction between the Lord's Day as a weekly religious festival in joyful comment of the resurrection of Christ, in which way it has been universally observed-from the beginning: and not as a day of Sabbatical rest from the common employments and innocent amusements of life, for which there is no precept in the New Testament, and no example in the primitive church, and which, to this day, prevails only in a small proportion of the Protestant churches in Europe, and among their descendants in America. But will-worship was not confined to the apostolic age; and the censures passed upon those who do not Sabbatize like others, are as loud and a procession and who have the constitution of the laws to violate.

15. Resolved, That the Constitution, nor a Paiga constitution, nor a dietical constitution, nor a Christian constitution and theistical constitution, nor a Christian constitution and theistical constitution, nor a Christian constitutio

The Tiberator.

SUNDAY LEGISLATION—IMPORTANT
PUBLIC MEETING.

The following are the 'Proceedings of a Public Meeting, held in the City of Buffalo, Feb. 13, 1868, against closing the Canal Locks and stopping the Mails on Sunday, and against Sunday legislation generally.' Readers will find them exceedingly interesting and instructive.

A meeting of citizens of Buffalo opposed to closing the canal locks and stopping the mails on Sunday, and against Sunday legislation generally.' Readers will find them exceedingly interesting and instructive.

A meeting of citizens of Buffalo opposed to closing the canal locks and stopping the mails on Sunday, and to Sunday legislation grant when the sunday is sunday legislation grant when the sunday is supposed to closing the canal locks and stopping the mails on Sunday, have justly subjected themselves to the subjection of having been guilty of that dastardly species of falsehood which consists in a conscious suppression of the truth.

A meeting of citizens of Buffalo opposed to closing the canal locks and stopping the mails on Sunday, and to Sunday legislation generally, was held at the old Court House, on Saturday evening, Feb. 13, 1858, agreeably to call.

The meeting was organized by electing E. A. Maynard, Esq., President, Hiram Adams and Louis C. Duempelman, Esqs., Vice Presidents, and W. H. Baker, Secretary.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed by the chair, to present resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. G. W. Jonson, Lorenz Gillig and C. O. Poole, Esqs., were appointed such committee.

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were accepted, and unanimously adopt-

The committee on resolutions reported the following, which were accepted, and unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, That the true issue between the Sabbatarians and us is, 'Is Sunday, or not, holy time?' and heresy, and in favor of a forced support of the pulpit—indeed, the Blue Laws generally—have gone by the board, with the exception of those against the freedom of Sunday; and they, though on the statute board of twenty States, are already dead,

gians, who all believed and taught that the Fourth Commandment, 'Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy,' was abrogated, and who, without offence, were no small men in their day and generation, even when compared with our modern giants in back-track theology on this subject.

3. Resolved, That the Sabbatarians must pardon is considered by the same and in repose; in hand labor, walking, riding, sailing, reading, speaking, hearing, meditation, worship, athletic sports, and other innocent amusements—as each shall deem best, he being the

day, as holy time; and that whatever is right on any other day, whether it be labor, business, or recreation, is right on Sunday. 'Thus,' in the words of Calvin, 'vanish all the dreams of false prophets, who, in past ages, have infected the people with a Jewish notion; affirming that nothing but the ceremonial part of this commandment (which according to them, is the appointment of the control of this commandment of the control of this commandment (which according to them, is the appointment of the control of this commandment (which according to them, is the appointment of the control Jewish notion; affirming that nothing but the ceremonial part of this commandment (which, according
to them, is the appointment of the seventh day,)
has been abrogated; but the moral part of it—that
is, the observance of one day in seven—still remains.
But this is only changing the day, in contempt of
the Jews, while they retain the same opinion of the
beliness of the day.

"The contempt of
the masses on that day from the innocent recreations
that are so necessary to their well-being, and a love
of which is implanted in our nature? Many are 4. Resolved, That the Sabbatarians must pardon us if we commend to them and others, the advice of Luther, on Sunday, viz: 'Keep it holy, for its use tamber of the barby driven into secret haunts, groggeries, and bar-rooms, there to see the in vice and mutual confunction, so the day, with the barby and an area of the secret haunts, groggeries, and bar-rooms, there to see the in vice and mutual confunctions of one whole day, with the cheefful sub-But if any where occupations of one whole day, are day's sake—if stitute for labor, of any kind.

spirit and liberty.'

5. Resolved, That the Sabbatarians must pardon

be changed, let the obnoxious laws and ordinance
be repealed, let the public authorities of the citie

cient, in this place, to say no more of Christian ness and humility, striving to imitate more nearly liberty than that it sets us free, not only from the the great Teacher whom they profess to follow—ad-

mitted those acts on Sunday, and prohibited them on Saturday, because Saturday, in the opinion of another or portion of the people—the Jews—is holy time.

18. Resolved, That whereas there is now on the statute-book of the State of New York, the following law: 'Chapter xx, Article Eighth. Of the statute-book of the State of New York, the following law: 'Chapter xx, Article Eighth. Of the statute-book of the State of New York, the following law: 'Chapter xx, Article Eighth. Of the statute-book of the State of New York, the following law: 'Chapter xx, Article Eighth. Of the statute-book of the State of New York, the following law: 'Chapter xx, Article Eighth. Of the statute-book of the State of New York, the following law: 'Chapter xx, Article Eighth. Of the week, called Sunday; nor shall any or shall any or shall any or necessity, or in going for medicines, and returning, or in visiting the sick and returning, or in carrying the mail of the United States, or in going express by order of some public officer, or in removing his family or household furniture, when such removal was commenced on some other day; nor shall there be any servile laboring or working on that day, excepting works of necessity and charity, unless done by some person who under the same of the state of New York, and shall forfeit on dollar for each of the seek as holy time. Every person being of the age of fourteen years, offending against the provisions of this section, shall forfeit on dollar for each of fence.' Sec. 60. Goods not to be sold on Sunday, to be forfeited, &c. Therefore, in the opinion of this meeting, said law, except in so farse it relates to 'sports and acts' unlawful if done on any other day than Sunday, is unconstitutional and void, and as a relic of Puritanic barbarian, should be stricken from the tensel was any time of the clock in the morning, as it does, right and wrong, and degrading the former, by coupling acts in the statute-book, which it the meeting, said law, except in so farse it relates to 'sports and each of the

tion of the Constitution of the State of New York, in favor of certain religionists, and against certain the religionists, on the ground that Sunday is holy time—wickedly and unjustly restraining the latter from their lawful pursuits and innocent amusements during one whole day in seven, and one whole seventh part of their lives.

19. Resolved, that as the Mails and Canals belong to the whole respectable, who are entitled to the unor to the property of the p

is not a respectable hotel but puts the bar out of during one whole day in seven, and one whole seventh part of their lives.

19. Resolved, that as the Mails and Canals belong to the whole people, who are entitled to the unobstructed use thereof on all days alike, the attempt now being made by the Sabbatarians to close the Canal locks and stop the Mails on Sunday—constituting as they do but a small minority of the people—is an instance of presumption not easily paralleled, and would, if successful, prove disastrous to vast interests, both public and private, both morals and material, throughout the land.

20. Resolved, That the Sabbatarians themselves do not believe that the vast moral and material interests dependant on the cunals and mails, should be arrested for the sake of a few individuals employed are not forced, but are voluntarily undertaken, and may be relinquished at any time; that rest can be taken on other days, and that these thus employed do not ask or wish to be relieved, or if they do, that others equally competent, and willing to serve on Sunday, stand ready and anxious to step into their places and pay, and relieve them. They know, too, it would be cruel to confiscate as swenth part of the time and wages of men employed on the canals, who depend on their labor for bread, and expose them, besides, in the midst of strangers, to the temptations and improvidence of idleness.

21. Resolved, That stopping the mails on Sunday,—if it be constitutionally done, which it cannot be,—would have a deplorable moral effect on a large portion of the reading community, by depriving them, on the only leisure day they have in the week, of their social correspondence and other reading matter—their principal means of instruction and innocent amusement on that day.

22. Resolved, That this meeting recommends to the friends of an unjudaized Sunday throughout the collary a concerted, organized and combined effort to enlighten the public mid on the subject of Sun-hoter, as the proper of families—and treat him temperatu

22. Resolved, That this meeting recommends to the friends of an unjudaized Sunday throughout the country, a concerted, organized and combined effort to enlighten the public mind on the subject of Sunday, by lectures, tracts, newspaper communications, petitions, and all other proper ways, in order to effect a repeal of the disgraceful laws against the freedom of Sunday, and to bring about a more rational control of Sunday, and to bring about a sunday sunda dom of Sunday, and to bring about a more rational and profitable observance thereof.

23. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Buffalo daily papers, and a copy thereof be sent to the Senator and each of the Assemblymen for Eric county, in the State Legislature, and also to each of our Senators and to our Representatives in Congress; with a request to our Senator and Assemblymen,—that they present the same to the Legislature, now in session, as the respectful and earnest remonstrance of this meeting against a law closing the canal locks on Sunday, and any other law against the of this meeting against a law closing the canal locks on Sunday, and any other law against the started of this business. I have this from a man who sells to shock on Sunday, and as the respectful and earnest petition of this meeting for the repeal of the above haw now on the statute-book against labor, business, not be trusted, and casts up his ledger to his own and recreation on Sunday, not unlawful on other amountains. Will you treat this man as a brother?

freedom of Sunday, and as the respectful and earnest petition of this meeting for the repeal of the above haw now on the statute-book against labor, business, and recreation on Sunday not unlawful on ther days.

And recreation on Sunday not unlawful on ther days.

To meeting then, after being ally addressed by C. To meeting them, after being ally addressed by C. To meeting them, and governor them to the trusted, and casts up his ledger to his own and the petition of the man, adjourned.

To meeting them, after being ally addressed by C. To meeting them, and the work of the man, adjourned.

E. A. MAYNARD, President.

HHAM ADAMS,

LOUR C. DURSPERANC,

W. H. BAKER, Secretary.

GREAT TEMPERANCE MEETING IN TRE
MONT TEMPLE.

(Phenographically spreads for 'The Truth-')

On Sunday evening last, April 11th, Tremont Temple was crowded to its utmost eapacity, and hundreds went away unable to obtain admission, on the occasion of the Annual Berefit of the Parent Washington Total Abstinemen Society. This Society has winter. It has holden weekly meetings on soundsy evenings at Mercantile Hall, and lectures and addresses have been delivered by many able advocates of the cause, among them Rev. Theodore Parker, Geo. S. Phillips, Esq., and Dr. Jewett. The meetings have always been free to all who chose to have been added to the pledge. This is the not support the fidotic and Insanc Anylums, the shill and between the men who have so addy to consider the men who was added to the pledge. This is the not support the fidotic and Insanc Anylums, the shill and bright the proper than the city, and the thanks of the community are due to the men who have so addy to determ the more and the community are due to the men who have so addy to determ the more and the community and the city, and the thanks of the community are due to the men who have so addy to delive the more and the community and the city, and the thanks of the communi

churches in Barrope, and among their descendants in the Barrope, and among their descendants in the Barrope, and among their descendants in America. But will-worship was not confined to the apostolic age; and the ceasure pasked upon those where do not solicitate like others, are as loud and as a possibility of the register of the control of the properties of th

them freely. Never expect to describe a Yankee sinner—it is impossible to keep pace with him; so don't be afraid.

I once had a client who was indicted for the ille-

gal selling of liquor. He told me that he one kept one of the best hotels in Boston. 'The Mary and Aldermen drank at my house.' He was pe feetly safe from all prosecution then. 'But now said he, 'that I have become poor, and have be obliged to open a three-cent rum-shop, they pounced upon me. I'll fight them while I'h dollar in the world.' The man's crime was no

pounced upon me. I'll fight them while I have a dollar in the world.' The man's crime was not hat he sold grog—that wasn't the sin; but he had sold sulgar grog. Do you blame him for his determination to fight?

If you temperance men want to succeed, let the rum-seller in Ann street feel that he is on a leed with the rum-seller in Beacon street, who has grow rich in the business, and can throw a biscuit at the State House. Begin at the beginning. Shat up the rich rum-seller. 'How shall we do this?' you ask. Go out into the streets till November.

rich rum-seller. 'How shall wedo this?' you at Go out into the streets till November. Proclain the truth at every corner. Never let the people muntil they are ready to take this stand. Do the and you shall have a City Government ready as willing to do their duty.

Temperance men, be faithful to this work; and you temperance women, who stand before me, as to it that your husbands vote for no man who is me in favor of this law. First, stamp your displeases on the grog-seller. Next, support men who this as you do on this subject. Who shall you ask far their services? I will tell you a story. A salze came to Boston; his object was to try to aboli: came to Boston; his object was to try to abole flogging at sea. What course did he pursue? came to Boston; his object was to try to abolish flogging at sea. What course did he pursue? He went down on the wharves, and asked the merchant there for their five and ten dollars to help get up a meeting in this hall. He wanted enough to pay expenses—he got it. But this was not all; he went to them again. He said to them, 'Gentle men, I want you to be there, on the platform—to give your countenance to this work.' What do you think they said to him? The first one he asked said 'No'! The second said 'No'!! The third said 'No'! The second said 'No'! The third said 'No'!! And why won't you go?' said 'No '!;! 'And why won't you go?'
'Because it will be a reform meeting there will be nobody but fanatics there, and have nobody but Francis Jackson, Theodore Parker and Garrison, on the platform. Yes, thank God, they are always present when there is any god work to be done. You can't accomplish anything without them. [A voice—'That's so.']

If Boston is ever to be governed by a real repablican government, it will be when a temperance man occupies the Mayor's chair. Park man occupies the Mayor's chair Put

there that you have to sit up nights to watch hi We want men in that City Hall who will dare hold their committee meetings in a rum-shop, as that you will not have to run down to sustreet and buy the first wet paper from a log, see whether they voted right or not. Men that you can trust, and go home and go to bed, knowing that when you wake up, they will be all right. Nevertheless, let us be watchful, carnest and lot to the right. The appetites are man's greatest emics. The sovereign who watches over an emine God gives him a sleepless task. Every one of us la

an empire to rule over.

I have already occupied more of your time that ought to have done. Only one thing more. Ken the law on the statute-book-put it into the churchmake it tell upon the wealthy. Go, fast as you can, into Ann street. As you me your own cradles, educate those. The cradles of Am Beacon street are in danger while the cradles of Am street remain in ignorar



Ayer's Pills

As a FAMILY PHYSIC.

FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMPLAINTS. FOR JAUNDICE AND ALL LIVER COMM

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York C

"Not only are your Pills admirably adapt
purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneupon the Liver very marked indeed. They is
practice proved more effectual for the cure of
plaints than any one remedy I can mention.

rejicies that we have at length a purgative while
the confidence of the profession and the people."

the confidence of the profession and the people."

Dyspepsia — Indicetion.

From Dr. Henry J. Rooz, of St. Louiz.

"The Pills you were kind enough to send me have lea all used in my practice, and have satisfied me that they are truly an extraordinary medicine. So peculiarly are they adapted to the diseases of the human system, that they sen to work upon them alone. I have cured some case of dispersion and indigetion with them, which had resisted other remedies we commonly use. Indeed I have exprimentally found them to be effectual in almost all the coplaints for which you recommend them."

Dysenvers — Diarrica — Relax.

DYSENTERY - DIARRHEA - RELAX. From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

"Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I
d them in eateem as one of the best aperients I have redd them in eateem as one of the best aperient ind. Their alterative effect upon the liver excellent remedy, when given in small dose watery and diarrheza. Their sugar-coating

table and convenient for the use of women INTERNAL OBSTRUCTION-WORMS-SUPPRES From Mrs. E. Stuart, who practises as a Physician and Midwh in Boston. "I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural series on when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very factual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend nother to my patients."

CONSTIPATION — COSTIVENESS.

From Dr. J. P. Vaugha, Montreal, Canada.

"Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the colcostineness. If others of our fraternity have found I as efficacious as I have, they should join me in precial
it for the benefit of the nultitudes who suffer from
complaint, which, although had enough in itself, is they
genitor of others that are worse. I believe existence
originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ a
cure the disease."

cure the disease."

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD — SCROFULA — EXTSIPELAS — SALT RHEUM — TETTER — TUNES
— RHEUMATISM — GOUT — NEURALGIA.

From Dr. Excisie Hell, Philadelphia.

"You were right, Dector, in saying that your Phila partly
the blood. They do that. I have used them of late years in
my practice, and agree with your statements of their effects.
They stimulate the excretories, and carry off the imparile
that stagnate in the blood, excendering disease. Tor
stimulate the organs of digestion, and infuse vitality as
vigor into the system.

"Such remedies as you prepare are a national benefit, and
you deserve great credit for them."

FOR HEADACHE — SICK HEADACHE— FOUL STOKE. FOR HEADACHE - SICK HEADACHE - FOUL STOKE

FITS — &C.C.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR DR. ATER: I cannot answer you what complains
I have cured with your PRLS better than to say all that as
ever treat with a purporitive medicine. I place great depute
ence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with the
sace, and believing as I do that your PRLS afford us the less
we have, I of course value them highly." We have, I of course value them highly."

Ary Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which,
although a valuable remedy in shifful hands, is dangered
in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that for
quently follow its incantious use. Those contain no merce
ry or mineral substance whatever.

Aver's Cherry Pectoral

Has long been manufactured by a practical che every ounce of it under his own eye, with invariancy and care. It is sealed and protocted by law fit terfoits, and consequently can be relied on as without adulteration. It supplies the surest reworld has ever known for the cure of all polinoid world has ever known for the cure of all polinoid. without adulteration. It supplies the sure world has sever known for the cure of all pipinints; for Cotors, Bookentris, Increase of the pipinints; for Cotors, Bookentris, Increase of the relief of consumptive patients in advanced the relief of consumptive patients in advanced the afflicted, from the log cabin of peasant to the palaces of European kings, this entire country, in every state and city, most every hamlet it contains, Cusuar Pachase of the series of

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYEB. PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

THEODORE METCALF& CC., BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING, BROWN & PRICE, Salem; H. H. HAY, Portland : J. N. MORTON & CO., Concord, N. H.

And by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine even

relating to the pe Advertisen erted three times The Agen Pennsylvania, Ol cieties are author LIBERATOR.
The follow ial Committee,

EVER'

ANTI-SLAVE

ROBERT F.

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num, in advance.

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debts of the par GRAY LORING, E and WENDELL PL WM. LI

REFUGE

SOMETE

VOL. 2

The Liberator, cent issues, new abuse of 'reviva of the Westmins in for a large sha derful, wise man. light, what Garr Christian religior Christian Churc Christian Churc form of policy ar —the doctrines they all agree. the Episcopal Ch poses, identical w The recent de-future. It mak-infidelity have j compact. It ma-tionism and infideation. It is a cides the fate of the Universalist took the temperar patronage, and se to proclaim it wa mon saying with better religion th ance pledge.' To one need be told t memorial to C

common consong them? V ms to us that essitates a choice.
The incomp wn, and can n We have wone ing, for so long tionism. It has onism. It has a ouffering through God is pouring ou the land, out com them this is all d ey must turn as bolitionism inste and the power of and we shall wait opments of the fu may see it. Will follow him still fu to which he is tree The clergymen or their brethren hat their minds ence of a hallucin things through a n miliar objects. Ma

day to come which ce an awak uch as New Engla ome and follow of certain, that if pathy and commissible manifest injudinese men. And them so, and then Liberator has deshall certainly eir patience : and be tempted to rega

, of which Rev. Al REST : The Western Res m Herald, speak ably on the subj hat our body may i rivilege, and, with rethren in Ohio, 'The results of e most blessed.

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alm on that subject hich have been give hope will, be given meeted with the perity of the Chur ynodical meetings. the meetings which the meetings which control of the Assemme. And it is phis 'exciting subi is 'exciting subj id Presbyteries ha ir respective fie and is one of the manch of the Chris brough the blessin vexed question, we should 't ANTI-SLAVERY

ethodist ministers ys last week, in F ew rule, by which sace, and all slave discussions discussions tool istic humility and ctical results wer omplished, is not occedings, saving rtunity for uneas eir surplus energie f for the amusement dern Convent de, and are got used of a class of men eping the popular need to believe, he tent to restrict the dampen of the control of the

h, in the aggregatest to the Chu w any promise o